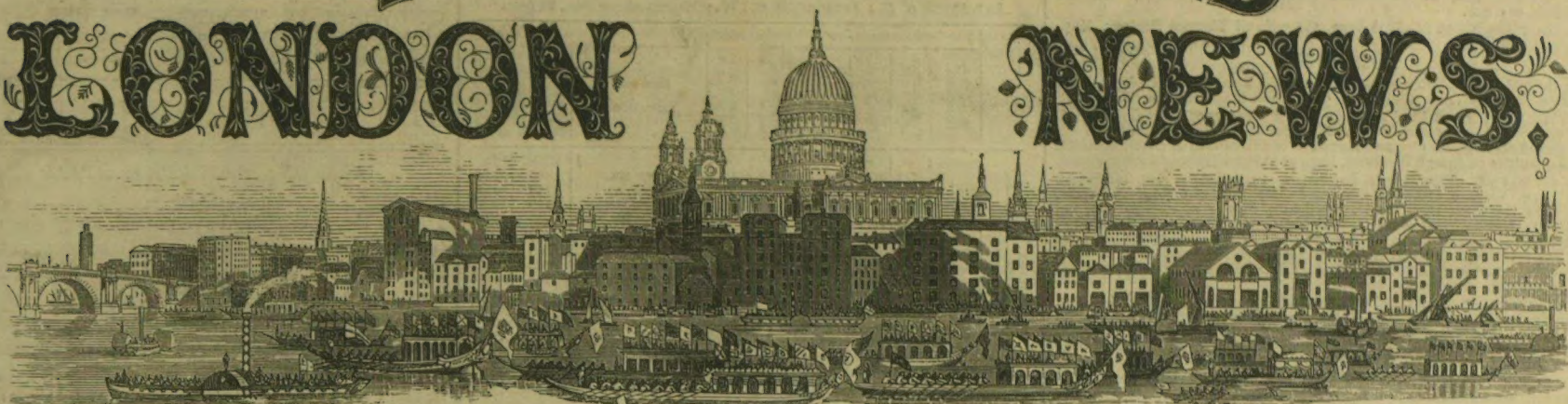


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1860.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE
By Post, 6d.



TRIAL OF THE GUICOWAR BY THE SPECIAL COMMISSION AT BARODA.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th ult., at Rose Mount, Montego Bay, Jamaica, the wife of Eustace C. Tilly, C.E., Government engineer, of a daughter, Theodora.

On the 25th ult., at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, Lady Edward Cavendish, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at 24, Park-lane, the wife of Thomas Brassey, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at Uffculme Church, by the Rev. Robert Trefusis, Lord Clinton to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Walrond.

On the 31st ult., at St. Barnabas, South Kensington, by the Rev. J. Thomas, assisted by the Rev. Barber, John Stirling Lee, eldest son of John Swanwick Lee, Esq., of Cherson House, Wood Green, to Emma Charlotte, second daughter of Joseph Stephens, Esq., of Belford Lodge, Clapham-road.

On the 31st ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Alexander Shaw Page, Vicar of Selsey, Gloucestershire, and cousin of the bride, assisted by the Hon. Rev. W. H. Fremantle, Rector of the parish, and Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dudley Charles Stuart, retired Commander, R.N., eldest son of Henry Stuart, Esq., of Montford, Isle of Rute, and grandson of the late Admiral Lord George Stuart, C.B., to Amy Clara, only surviving child of Major Page, J.P., of Dulwich House, Llandaf, Glamorganshire. No cards.

On the 30th ult., at St. Luke's Church, Westbourne Park, by the Rev. R. J. Knowles, M.A., Vicar, James Horsburgh Hatchison, of Calcutta, to Julia Hoys, eldest daughter of the late Robert Fotheringham, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica, and of 11, The Terrace, Tavistock-road, Westbourne Park, London.

On the 31st ult., at St. Matthias Church, Stoke Newington, by the Rev. G. Begbie, Henry Gould, late of the Marinha Ironworks, Portugal, to Charlotte Jane, widow of the late Richard Reeves, British Post Office agent, Lisbon. No cards.

On the 1st inst., at the Effra-road Chapel, Brixton, by the Rev. R. R. Suffield, George Blundell Longstaff, of Southfield Grange, Wandsworth, to Sara Leam, eldest daughter of Edward Dixon, J.P., of 12, Wimbledon Park-road, and formerly of Southampton.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., Miss Charlotte Harrison, of Bishopsgate, Penrith, Cumberland, aged 65 years.

On the 26th ult., at 39, Berkeley-square, Lady Sophia des Vieux.

On the 26th ult., at 15, Queen-square, Bath, Lord Westbury, aged 45 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 10.

SUNDAY, APRIL 4.	WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.
First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.	Prince Leopold born, 1833.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. S. Simpson, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Ely.	Accession of Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. S. Flood Jones, Precentor; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. C. B. Scott, Head Master of Westminster School; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple.	Launch of H.M.S. Alexandra at Chatham, in presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.	Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys, Reader, Rector of Saltwood, near Hythe.	Royal Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School.	Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Sorby on the Study of Spectra by the Microscope).
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.	Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (exhibition of specimens of Liebig's work by Dr. Hofmann; papers by Messrs. E. M. Holmes, Willmott, and Gerard).
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Adam Scott on Captain Liernur's Improved System of Town Drainage).
MONDAY, APRIL 5.	British Orchestral Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Meeting of Parliament.	Royal Society, conversazione, 9 p.m.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.	British Orphan Asylum, Slough, anniversary festival, City Terminus Hotel, 6.30 p.m. (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Bentley on the Classification of Plants).	THURSDAY, APRIL 8.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.	Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. H. Driver on Iron as a Constructive Material).	Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. G. Seeley on Fossil Flying Animals).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. G. Ferrar on Practical Construction in the Colonies).	London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. Freeman on the English Language).
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. H. Neild on Freedom in Farming).	Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
Musical Association, 4.30 p.m. (Dr. John Stainer on Musical Notation).	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Challis on the Scripture Account of the Deluge and Physical Science).	Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, APRIL 6.	London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Old Lady Day.	Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army, annual meeting at United Service Institution, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.
New moon, 6.36 a.m.; eclipse of the moon, invisible in Britain.	City of London General Pension Society (annual dinner, City Terminus Hotel).
Races: Windsor and Warwick Spring Meetings.	Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts (Miss Edith Heraud on Poetry and Humour, with copious illustrations).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).	FRIDAY, APRIL 9.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Hull Docks; Mr. W. Hackney on Steel; Mr. J. T. Smith on Bessemer Steel Rails).	Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.	London Anthropological Society, 7.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. O. Salvin on the Avi-Fauna of the Gallipagos Archipelago; Papers by Mr. A. G. Butler and Dr. J. S. Bowerbank).	Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Victoria Discussion Society).	Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m.	Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Sir Wm. Thomson on Tides, 9 p.m.).
Sculptors of England, 7 p.m.	Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Handel's "Israel in Egypt").

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
Conductor Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 9, at 7.30, Handel's "ISRAEL IN EGYPT." Madame Corani, Mrs. Suter, Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. M. Smith, Signor Foll, Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s. 6s., 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—PAPINI, Violinist, and HERR STAGER, Pianist, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, with Wiener, Waelghele, and Lascere. Subscription for the Eight Matinees, two guineas. Programmes sent gratis. Any omission of tickets to be notified to Pro. Ella, 9, Victoria-square.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give TWO FAREWELL PIANO-FORTE RECITALS (previous to his departure for America) at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, and THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875, to commence at Three o'clock precisely each day. Programme of First Recital (Wednesday) Afternoon next, April 7, 1875, from the Works of Frederic Chopin: Troisième Grande Sonate, in B minor, Op. 38; Variations Brillantes, Op. 12; Nocturne, Op. 37, No. 2 (by desire); Ballade, in G minor, Op. 23; Prelude (No. 15), from Op. 28; Impromptu, in F sharp, Op. 36 (by desire); Scherzo (No. 9), in E flat, Op. 54; Trois Valses, Op. 84; Allegro de Concert, Op. 46; Trois Mazourkas, Op. 59; Tarantella, Op. 43; Berceuse, Op. 57 (by desire); Polonaise, Op. 53—Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., 84, New Bond-street; George Dolby, 42, New Bond-street; Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; and of Chapell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MR. RANSFORD'S ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT (under the immediate Patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Ellis and James Shaw, Esq.).—ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14. To commence at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Madame Liebart, Miss Ransford, and Madame Elena Corani, Miss Gertrude Ashton, Miss Matilda Scott, and Miss Antoinette Sterling; Signor Gardoni (his first appearance in London this season), Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. George Perren, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Charles E. Tinney, and Mr. Santley. Flute, Mr. Radcliff. Pianoforte, Miss Florence Saunders (pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes) and Mr. Sydney Smith. Accompanists, Mr. Lindsey Sayer and Mr. J. G. Calcott. The Part Music will be sung under the direction of Mr. R. Mackway. Stalls, 6s.; Family Stall Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Mr. Ransford, 59, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square; and of Messrs. Ransford and Son, 2, Finsbury-street, Oxford-circus.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DATE.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles. In. '000	Miles. In. '000
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.			
March 17	30.337	37.2	29.3	76	10	35.9	43.5	NNE. NE.	485	'000	'000
18	30.487	34.9	20.2	59	—	31.2	40.5	NE.	183	'090	'000
19	30.096	40.1	35.2	84	9	32.2	46.8	SW. WSW. NNE.	159	'000	'000
20	30.110	37.3	25.7	66	10	32.0	41.3	NE. N.	262	'000	'000
21	30.150	38.5	30.8	76	9	34.9	41.7	NNW. N.	122	'000	'000
22	30.063	42.5	36.5	81	9	34.8	50.3	N. WNW. NNE.	295	'000	'000
23	30.331	37.1	26.9	70	—	32.2	46.5	NE. E.	130	'000	'000
24	30.345	41.7	34.4	77	10	31.0	53.0	ESE. SW. NW.	164	'000	'000
25	30.215	46.8	36.7	70	8	38.8	55.4	W. SW.	318	'000	'000
26	30.168	48.9	39.5	72	—	44.1	54.8	WSW. SW.	297	'000	'000
27	30.021	45.3	30.8	60	5	38.5	54.6	W. WNW.	435	'000	'000
28	30.243	41.6	24.3	54	9	36.9	46.7	NW. NNW. N.	263	'000	'000
29	30.430	44.8	34.0	68	7	38.0	50.8	WNW. NNW.	162	'000	'000
30	30.469	48.3	38.9	72	10	42.4	53.7	NW. NW. N.	87	'000	'000

* Rain and Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

MARCH 17 TO MARCH 23.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.270	30.580	30.119	30.122	30.155	30.064	30.335	30.335	30.335
Temperature of Air	37.6°	34.9°	42.2°	38.6°	40.1°	42.1°	37.6°	37.6°	37.6°
Temperature of Evaporation	35.0°	30.3°	40.5°	34.1°	35.4°	40.2°	34.0°	34.0°	34.0°
Direction of Wind	NNE.	NE.	W.	N.	N.	W.	N.	N.	N.

MARCH 24 TO MARCH 30.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.358	30.362	30.221	30.065	30.202	30.441	30.472	30.472	30.472
Temperature of Air	40.9°	48.6°	60.4°	47.0°	41.3°	47.0°	49.1°	49.1°	49.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	38.2°	45.0°	45.0°	35.2°	42.7°	43.2°	43.2°	43.2°	43.2°
Direction of Wind	ESE.	W.	WSW.	W.	NNW.	NW.	N.	N.	N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 29 0 50	1 10 1 30	1 50 2 9	2 27 2 45	3 51 3 25	3 45 4 0	4 25 4 49

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Revival of DAVID GARRICK ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 5, in which Mr. SOTHERN will appear as David Garrick, being his first appearance in that Character since his return from America. Scenery, Mr. Buckstone; Ada, Miss Minnie Walton. After which, first time these twelve years, THE LITTLE TREASURE—Gertrude, Miss Minnie Walton. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

MORNING PERFORMANCE, THIS DAY (Saturday), at Two o'clock.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothern; and every Saturday till further notice. Doors open at 1.30, over at a Quarter to Five.—Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.—This and Every Evening, at 7.45, Hamlet. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinburne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, T. Mead, Beveridge, H. B. Conway, Brough, &c.; Miss G. Pauncefoot and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 6.40, by FISH OUT OF WATER.—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Managers, Mrs. Bateman.

THE TWO ORPHANS, most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus.—Messrs. SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—10th Night.—New Comic Opera by CHARLES RECOCK.—LES PRES SAINT GERVAIS Every Evening at Eight. Miss Pauline Rita. Private Boxes, from £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open from Ten till Five. A Morning Performance every Saturday at Two o'clock. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

GLOBE THEATRE.—LYDIA THOMPSON and Company. Continued success. Extra Attractions for Easter. On and after SATURDAY, MARCH 27, BLUE BEARD (revised), at 8.45. Preceded, at Seven, by a New Drama, THE GUINEA STAMP. Secure your seats.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—Triumphant success of the New Romantic Drama, entitled RANK and FAME, by Leonard Rae and Frank Stainforth, in which Miss Furtado, Mr. Howard Russell, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. J. Dewhurst will appear.

SANGER'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE (late Astley's). Nearly 8000 persons visited the Royal Amphitheatre on Easter Monday. The People's Popular Prices.—The whole of the vast Pit and Amphitheatre, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Enthusiastic reception of HAMILTON'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, illustrating Life and Scenes at Home and Abroad. Unparalleled success. The hearty and prolonged applause from every part of the auditorium already testifies to the firm hold this magnificent Entertainment has obtained upon the public. A delightful journey through 20,000 miles of magnificent scenery within two hours. New and startling effects. Impersonations and characteristic sketches by Miss Ellen Laflair (the enchanting balladist and operatic vocalist), Miss Nelly Hayes (the queen of Irish song), Mr. Oswald Keith (the celebrated buffo), Mr. J. Wallace (the refined and eccentric American comedian), Mr. Finlay McGregor (Scottish humorist and organist), and other eminent artists. National music by Rowland's celebrated band (from H.M. 4th King's Own Regiment). MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY NEXT at 8. Doors open at 2.30. To-night at 8. Doors open at 7.15. Half price to boxes and pit only at 9 o'clock. Mr. R. Barnett, Agent.

THREE DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN

by the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
THIS WEEK.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTERTIDE CELEBRATION again crowned with the most complete success. The attendance on Easter Monday Afternoon far exceeded in point of number all the past great gatherings attracted by this Company upon similar occasions for the last ten years. Within a short period of the opening of the doors every available nook of the spacious edifice was densely packed, upwards of Seven Thousand Visitors having paid for admission to the two performances; while it is computed by the police who were on duty at St. James's Hall on Monday that fully Ten Thousand Persons were turned away after the Hall was filled. Certain it is that the overflow from St. James's Hall filled every adjacent place of amusement.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTER HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, also, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Mr. VINCENT WENTWORTH.

The new Tenor, who made such a successful debut on Monday last, Mr. GOLDRICH and Mr. QUILTER, the American Comedians and Dancers, who were also received with the warmest manifestations of approval on the same occasion, will appear at every Performance.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
THE ANCIENT BRITONS: THE ENCHANTED PIANO, by Mr. Corney Grain; and THE THREE PENANTS. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight. Every Thursday and Saturday at Three. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST FIVE DAYS OF EASTER FESTIVITIES.—MONDAY TO FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 5 to 9. Mr. Burnand's Burlesque, ROBIN HOOD, with new and elaborate scenery, ballets, and other effects. Characters by Misses Caroline Parkes, Edith Lynd, Emily Doring, Marlborough, &c.; Messrs. Atkins, Frank Wood, George Yarnold, &c. Principal Dances, the Misses Elliott, Grand Ballet by M. Espinosa, LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN—M. and Madame Espinosa, M. Joseph, Miss Elliott, &c. Constant round amusements, both in the Palace and Park. Cricket, Boating, Archery, Quoits, Croquet, Swings, Roundabouts, &c. For further particulars see daily papers. One Shilling.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.
GRAND OPENING FESTIVAL, MAY 1.

The Musical Arrangements, in which the Principal Artists of Her Majesty's Opera will take part, will be under the entire direction of Sir MICHAEL COSTA.

The Guinea Season Ticket, admitting to the Opening Ceremony, and including Membership of the Alexandra Palace Art-Union, is now On Sale at the Company's Offices and their Agents.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 6s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the elite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at billiards and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christ and Mary," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SNOWDON IN WINTER—SUNRISE.—Exhibition of Works by ELIJAH WALTON, including the above fine Picture and many New Large Alpine, Eastern, and other subjects. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission and Catalogue, 1s. Ten to Six.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875.

Hardly three months have passed away since we offered to the Spanish people our cordial congratulations on the brighter prospects which the proclamation of Alfonso XII. appeared to have put before them. It had originated, it is true, in a local military pronunciamento, but was accepted by the whole army, and enthusiastically ratified by popular assent. The youthful King found favour in the eyes of his subjects. Wherever he made his public appearance he won the acclamations of the multitude. He entered Madrid in triumph. He set out for the north, that by his presence he might inspire the army with unity of purpose and soldierly determination. He proved his courage on the field. Some slight successes against the Carlist foe inaugurated the commencement of his reign. But the difficulties with which he had to contend were, in spite of his personal bravery, too great to be immediately surmounted. He returned to Madrid. The illusion which had fired his hopes speedily disappeared. Public matters soon lapsed into what may be called their normal condition. Alfonso was a Sovereign, but only in name.

Where is he now? Where are his sanguine hopes? What has been the influence upon his subjects of that "Divinity which doth hedge about a King?" Poor youth! so confident in the grandeur of his mission, so fraught with patriotic purposes, so anxious to obey the best instincts of his nature, and to observe in practice the best lessons of his education! The prospect before him is but a sombre one. He, perhaps, will regard it as one of gloom. He occupies the ancient palace of his Royal ancestry. He receives the formal marks of respect which have been ordinarily paid to the Monarchs of Spain. But his heart within him faints; his spirits are overwhelmed; he sighs away the hours in sorrow. It is even said he weeps over the bitter disappointment of his aspirations and hopes. His sister, the Countess di Girgenti, ministers such consolation to him as she can, and tries to infuse new life into his resolution; but the weight of the Spanish crown upon his tender brow is unexpectedly heavy; and, possibly, but for the public obligations he has consented to accept he would be glad to abdicate at once his honours and his responsibilities.

King Alfonso's advisers, the Cabinet Council by whose guidance he has from the first been directed, can hardly be considered a staff upon which he may securely lean. The Prime Minister, it is believed, is a sagacious statesman, and liberally inclined, but most of the colleagues with whom the old grandes of Spain have forced him to become associated hold retro-active and Ultramontane opinions. Absolutism in Church and State is their creed; repression of all the natural manifestations of freedom is the practice by which they seek to prove devotion to their faith. They are in a majority in the Royal councils; and it is with the utmost difficulty they can be restrained from giving full effect to their oligarchical and exclusive principles. They have put a gag upon the Press; they have, by their marriage laws and their educational arrangements, subordinated civil to ecclesiastical authority. But for external international influence, it is well known they would trample out the few scattered sparks of religious liberty which have recently been kindled. The spirit of partisanship is their dominant spirit; and if they are as yet unable to give full effect to all their narrow-minded policy, they can, nevertheless, present a fatal obstacle to progress, and foment dangers to Liberalism, even in its most moderate and reasonable shape, which perhaps it will be unable to withstand.

Meanwhile, the war in the north does not prosper. In numbers the Royalist army largely exceeds that of the Carlist. In discipline and spirit it is inferior to its antagonist. No wonder. If soldiers are to be led to victory they must be led by Generals in whom they implicitly confide. Enterprise, energy, promptitude, insight, daring, are qualities which soldiers require in their leaders before they are likely to tread the path of victory. Aged officers, appointed less with view to their qualifications for directing warlike movements than on account of the claims of political partisanship, jealous of their youngers, at enmity amongst themselves, more intent upon personal distinction than patriotic objects, are not the most likely agents for bringing the civil war to an early conclusion. It seems to be so thought at Madrid. Diplomacy and intrigue are there more confidently relied on than strategic genius. But the nation is disheartened. The burden of the war is ill-sustained. On both sides money is not only scarce, but is obtained with increasing difficulty, and, as the contest shows no signs of coming to an end, the hopes excited in the minds of the Spanish people by the proclamation of the young King and the policy adopted by his Government are extinguished by the disappointment which the new order of

things (if, indeed, it can be called new) has brought with it.

Intrigue, however, has not proved more successful than arms. For awhile a *convenio* with Don Carlos was talked about as likely to bring the contest to a close, but the terms insisted upon by the Pretender were such as precluded all thought of obtaining peace in this way. Then the adhesion of Cabrera to the Alfonsist cause was thought by the Government at Madrid to be a sure card to play. The old partisan of Don Carlos, however, has exercised but little influence in enticing from beneath the standard of his old master any military officers of the least distinction. So matters stand at present. Europe is daily entertained with false reports from both camps. Paper victories, set aside by paper victories, leave it in doubt as to which force is the superior. The Carlists cannot advance beyond the Ebro; the Alfonsists cannot sweep them out of their mountain fastnesses. The future is not only dim, but dismal. There is ferment among the Republicans. The tendency of the present state of things is purely anarchical. Time, of course, will eventually solve the problem; but Spain, so far as can be judged from the materials at hand, bids fair to become another Mexico. We feel tempted to deduce from the situation its appropriate moral; but for the present we forbear.

THE COURT.

The Queen's dinner party at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday week, included the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Churchill, Lady Mary Butler, Lady Marion Alford, and Captain the Hon. D. Monson. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh left the castle on the following day for Eastwell Park, Kent. Lady Abercromby and Lady Marion Alford also left the castle.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Good Friday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, officiated. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice afterwards visited Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie, on Saturday last, at Camden House, Chiselmurst. Her Majesty travelled to and from Chiselmurst by a special train on the South-Western and South-Eastern Railways. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, arrived at the castle. The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli also arrived on a visit. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Churchill, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Byng, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Viscount Hawarden, and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart.

The Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service on Easter Day in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Churchill, the Countess of Morton, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, the Dean of Windsor, and the Hon. Alexander Yorke.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli left the castle on Monday for Hughenden Manor. The Queen's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Churchill, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Viscount Hawarden.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at the castle on Tuesday upon his return from the East. Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales visited Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Lady Churchill, the Countess of Morton, the Hon. Frances Drummond, General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, and Major Pickard.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her children and the Duke of Connaught, left the castle on Wednesday morning for London.

The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen, after which the Earl introduced to her Majesty's presence the Chevalier Cadorna (the Italian Minister), who presented his letters of recall. Señor Rances y Villanueva (the Spanish Minister) was also introduced, and presented his credentials.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Court has left Windsor for Osborne.

Viscount Hawarden attended the funeral of the late French Ambassador, the Comte de Jarnac, at the Kensal-green Cemetery, on the part of the Queen; and Colonel H. L. Cadogan attended the funeral of the late Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., at Rotherhithe, on the part of her Majesty.

Viscount Torrington and Colonel W. H. F. Cavendish have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Lieutenant-General Sir F. Seymour, Bart., as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, after passing Easter with the Queen at Windsor, returned to Marlborough House on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales travelled from Paris, via Marseilles, to Nice, where he arrived on Wednesday.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn on his route from the East visited Marshal MacMahon in Paris on Saturday last. His Royal Highness left the Hôtel de Bristol on Monday for London, arriving at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

His Excellency Count Münster and Countess Olga Münster, Lady in Waiting of the Empress of Germany, have left the German Embassy for the Continent. Countess Marie Münster has also left on a visit to the Earl of Rosslyn, at Easton Lodge, Sunningdale.

The Duke of Sutherland has left Trentham Hall for Dunrobin Castle. The Duchess and Lady Florence Leveson-Gower have arrived at Stafford House, St. James's, from Rome.

A public banquet was held in Brechin, on Tuesday, to celebrate the coming of age of Lord Carnegie, eldest son of the Earl of Southesk.

THE CHURCH.

News has arrived from Ceylon of the death of the Venerable Dr. Schrader, Archdeacon of Colombo.

The Convocation of Canterbury has been summoned to meet for dispatch of business on April 13. Holy communion will be celebrated in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster Abbey at eleven o'clock.

The carillon of chimes (cast by Messrs. Gillett and Bland) which has been added to the tower of Shoreditch parish church was tested on Tuesday. The music of the bells is described as being remarkably sweet and clear.

Last Monday the Bishop of Ripon laid the foundations of two new churches in Leeds—one in St. Edmund's district, Providence-street, parish of All Saints; the other in St. Alban's district, York-road, parish of St. Stephen's.

Large sums were subscribed at a meeting held at Northampton, on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Bishop of Peterborough, to promote a movement for the increase of church accommodation in that town. The Right Hon. Ward Hunt was among the speakers.

A school church has been erected at Old Heath, St. Giles's, Colchester. Eastward there is an apse, which is shut off by a partition from the nave, which is used for the children on week-days. The building (which has cost £560) affords the means of Divine worship for 130 persons and for instruction to sixty children. It was opened by Bishop Piers Claughton.

The restoration of the fine old parish church of St. Andrew, Plymouth, which has been accomplished at a cost of £5000, from designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, was celebrated on Wednesday. The Bishop of Exeter preached in the morning, and the Dean of Exeter in the evening; and, at afternoon luncheon, speeches were delivered by Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., Mr. Puleston, M.P., and others.

The parishioners and congregation of St. Matthew's, Ipswich, have presented £500 to the Rev. C. H. Gaye, on the occasion of his leaving the parish, of which he has been twenty-seven years Rector. The Lord Chancellor has recently presented the Rev. gentleman to the more valuable living of Swilland, in the immediate neighbourhood of Ipswich, and has nominated as his successor at St. Matthew's the Rev. R. Haslewood, M.A., Curate of Benenden, Kent.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dean Stanley was installed on Wednesday as Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's. In his inaugural address to the students he lectured from a line of Homer which forms the inscription of the hall in which he spoke. He insisted that it was the function of both teachers and taught to have their minds fixed on greatness, and remarked that the humblest of individuals could be transformed by the grandeur of the associations inherited by him. The same transforming influence, he added, ought to be fostered as regarded institutions, it being removed equally from lofty patriotism and true philosophy to live in the presence of a great institution and to desire its destruction for the mere sake of destroying, or, worse still, for the sake of raising a war cry or rallying a broken party. The greatness of commercial cities was variable and if lost might be regained elsewhere, but the inspiring atmosphere of a long academic past was a national treasure which could not be abandoned and recalled at will. The Dean also discoursed at considerable length on greatness as embodied in men, ideas, and books.

Dr. Hornby, the Head Master at Eton, with the principal school authorities and a number of the boys, assembled in the library, on Thursday week, for the purpose of receiving the result of the recent examination by Sir Edward Creasy and Dr. Benson of the candidates for the Newcastle Scholarship. Sir Edward Creasy read out the list, the names of the scholar and prizeman being received with applause. It was as follows:—Ryle, M.A., scholar; Farrer, metallist; and Wilder, Divinity prizeman; Harmer and Perry, æq.; Parker and Powell, æq.; Chance, Goodhart, Oliphant, Pashley, Foley, Tatham, Binney. The school then closed for the Easter vacation, which will last till April 21. The Newcastle scholar is a son of Canon Ryle.

The entrance scholarships at Harrow have been awarded as follows:—1st, A. Macnamara, from the Rev. J. W. A. Taylor's, Headington; 2nd, G. W. Blenkin, from the Rev. E. St. John Parry's, Slough; 3rd, J. B. Richardson, from the Rev. L. Sanderson's, Elstree; 4th, T. G. Grahame, from the Rev. J. Wright's, Croydon; 5th, F. E. Prescott-Decie, from Mr. R. Chignell's, Dover. Prope accessit, E. R. Wade, from Mr. Tilney Basset's, Dublin. The modern side scholarship has been awarded to the Hon. H. E. V. Duncombe, from the Rev. R. S. Tabor's, Cheam.

The Westminster School exhibitions were awarded on Wednesday as follows:—1, W. G. Bell, from the Rev. H. A. G. Oliver's, St. John's-wood School, Acacia-road; 2, H. de Sausmarez, from the Rev. W. Earle's, Yarlet Hall, Stafford; 3, F. Maconochie, from the Rev. A. Malan's, Wimbledon; 4, R. S. Owen, from the Rev. A. Grenfell's, Chester; 5, H. C. Benbow, from Mr. Nunn's, Maidenhead; 6, W. A. Peek, from the school.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. George M. Minchin, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, to be Professor of Applied Mathematics at Cooper's-hill, in succession to Mr. E. J. Ranson, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Melbourne.

The Rev. F. R. H. Herbert Noyes, M.A., Vice-Principal of Chichester Theological College, has been appointed Provost of the College of Cumbria, N.B., vice Dr. Cazenove, who has held the office twenty years, and will retire in May next. Mr. Noyes graduated at Durham University in 1861, when he was Fellows' prizeman and mathematical prizeman. He has been at Chichester College since 1871.

The directors of the Dorset County School have appointed to the head mastership the Rev. T. Russell-Wright, B.A., late scholar and prizeman of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and now Head Master of De Aston School, Market Rasen.

Miss Aitken and Miss Welsh, two students at the Ladies' College, Girton, have been put to the test of the examination for the classical tripos, and their answers submitted to the examiners, who pronounced them sufficient to have entitled them to honours. Miss Aitken is a native of York, and has just received the appointment of an assistant mistress in the North London Collegiate School. Miss Welsh is a native of the county of Down, Ireland.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was among the guests at the annual dinner of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, presided over by Mr. George Dunbar. His Lordship alluded to his former Parliamentary connections with the borough, and said if there was anything for which he could exchange the one he occupied, it would be that of Recorder of London and member for Southampton.

The Extra Supplement.

"JACK IN OFFICE."

The late Sir Edwin Landseer was the great artist and naturalist, the great animal moralist, so to speak, who discovered what a deal of humanity there is in dogs. Perhaps there is, on the other side, a good deal of doggishness in mankind; of doggedness, curishness, cynicism, and puppyism, we have remarked some little among creatures of our own species. One touch of nature, says our poet and philosopher, makes the world kin; and we cannot dispute the affinity of sentiment and character between some people and some very sensible brutes. In the Rev. J. G. Wood's two volumes of entertaining anecdotes, which he entitles "Man and Beast," lately published by Messrs. Daldy, Isbister, and Co., the reader will find many instances of moral sensibility, intelligence, and conscience, running about on four legs with a tail behind them. This picture of Landseer's, in the National Collection, is already so well known, and is so capable of effectively telling its own story, that we do not think a word of commentary needful; but here is our Engraving, and we leave it to preach a silent lesson on the foolishness of social or official pride. This is in the dog-world, and it provokes a smile to see these humours.

Oh, but man, proud man,
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As makes the angels weep!

TRIAL OF THE GUICOWAR.

The Special Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged complicity of his Highness Mulhar Rao, the Prince or Guicowar of Baroda, with attempts upon the life of the Resident, Colonel Phayre, commenced its sittings, as we have already informed our readers, on Feb. 23. It may be as well to repeat here the names of the Commissioners and of those who prominently assist in the inquiry. The list runs thus—Sir Richard Couch, the President, who is the retiring Chief Justice of Bengal; their Highnesses Scindiah, the Maharajah of Gwalior, and the Maharajah of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melville. Counsel for the prosecution—the Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, assisted by Mr. J. W. Walker, barrister-at-law, Bombay Civil Service, and instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee Warner, solicitors in this matter for the Government of India. Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. R. A. Branson, Mr. Henry F. Purcell, and Mr. Shantaram Narayan, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, attorneys, Bombay. Secretary to the Commission, Mr. John Jardine, Bombay Civil Service. Interpreters—Chief, Mr. J. Flynn (invalided to Bombay); Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Kahn Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla. His Highness the Guicowar has generally been present, either in the forenoon or afternoon; also Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., the Governor-General's Agent and Special Commissioner for the affairs of Baroda. The meetings have been held daily in the Small Cause Court, at Baroda. Our illustration of the scene in court is from a sketch by Captain R. W. Maude, of the 7th Fusiliers. It was taken during the cross-examination of the ayah, a female domestic servant of Colonel Phayre's, by the leading counsel for the Guicowar—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine. She is in the witness-box, with the interpreter, Mr. Flynn, nearly opposite her. On the Bench are seated the Commissioners, in the following order, from left to right—Sir Lewis Pelly outside the railing to the left; Dinkur Rao, in his native robe and turban; then Sir Richard Meade, and the Maharajah Scindiah; Sir Richard Couch, the President, in the middle; the Maharajah of Jeypore; and, lastly, Mr. Melville to the right. Beyond these, to the extreme right of the spectator, but at the left hand of the Commissioners who are to judge him, is the accused Guicowar of Baroda, seated in a rather sidelong position. At the counsel's table below, to the left hand outside, is Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, standing arrayed in his wig and gown, as he would appear at the Old Bailey. Mr. Branson, who sits at his right hand, seems to be correcting the learned Serjeant's pronunciation of some Indian name. The leading counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Scoble, Advocate-General, is seated to the left of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine. The trial has been ended, so far as concerns the examination of witnesses and the speeches of counsel; but an Indian telegram of this week states that the Commissioners are unable to agree upon a verdict. It is expected that the Governor-General, Lord Northbrook, will issue a proclamation on the subject. Meantime, the province of Baroda, though nominally a Sovereign State, is governed by Sir Lewis Pelly, with the authority of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

THE DEFENCE OF CANADA.

Colonel Fletcher, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who speaks not merely with the authority of the military secretary to Lord Dufferin, but with that of a student of the great American War, has published a little treatise on the defence of Canada, which deals very thoroughly with the question. A frontier 2200 miles long, with a narrow strip of cultivated land behind it, and a population small in proportion to that of a great neighbour, form obviously great difficulties of defence. Colonel Fletcher abandons the idea of holding the western lakes by force. The great material resources of the United States upon these lakes forbid it, he thinks. On the other hand, to prevent the left of the real part to be defended (the frontier between Toronto and Quebec) from being turned, he lays it down as essential that Lake Ontario must be strongly held. For doing this there are, happily, good means; as the harbours on the Canadian side are the better, and may be protected with a little forethought and exertion. Montreal is not only the real centre of the line, but is especially vulnerable; and, if it be not fortified, as has been proposed, it must be protected by a considerable assemblage of force, preparations being made beforehand for throwing up the field-works which would certainly have to be raised to cover it, as well as others to hold the canal communications above Fort Ontario. By means of gun-boats on the river, and a careful guarding of the canals behind, communication from Montreal must be at any cost secured with Quebec. The south-eastern approaches to the latter city from the New England States would also need watching—care being taken, on the first symptoms of hostilities, to complete the unfinished fortifications opposite this place on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. "As long as Quebec should hold out," Colonel Fletcher declares, "Canada would be unconquered," as England would certainly pour supplies in during the summer. And if he be right there seems to be all the stronger reason for desiring that not quite so much should be left to be done "on the first symptoms of hostilities."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A subscription has been set on foot for placing painted windows in Exeter Cathedral as a memorial to the late Archdeacon Freeman.

SKETCHES IN EASTERN TURKESTAN.

The manners and customs of the people in the independent Turkish States of Kashgar and Yarkund, in Central Asia, continue to afford subjects for our illustrations. It is still from the sketches of Captain E. Chapman, R.A., one of the gentlemen who accompanied Sir Douglas Forsyth in his mission to that secluded country, a twelvemonth ago, that we obtain these interesting views of life in Eastern Turkestan. The following is a note of Captain Chapman's, with reference to one of the incidents shown in his drawings:—

"Should any lady in Great Britain claim the distinction of having initiated 'Four-o'clock Tea,' she will not, I hope, be distressed by the discovery that the same social custom has existed from time immemorial in Eastern Turkestan. Early in April, when the first warm days of spring have thawed the frosts of a severe winter, but long before the leaves in the orchards are in full verdure, the ladies of Kashgar delight in finding excuse for an afternoon gossip. It is not, however, en grande toilette that they assemble behind the shelter of the orchard wall, which is high enough to screen them from the loungers of the community, who are idly standing in groups along the narrow lanes that separate the private tenements. The children may, perhaps, be said to have their best clothes on—the gift of nature; but there is small ceremony and somewhat scanty apparel with most of the fair ones present. Winter head-dresses are still in wear, though fur robes are discarded; but, of course, the introduction of spring bonnets before Easter could not be thought of even in Kashgar. The shuttle is laid aside, and, in spite of Mohammedan doctors and the ever-threatened wrath of the Prophet, one of the young ladies will take her zittern in hand and sing a 'love song' of olden times; or, laying by the instrument, warble on as her fancy leads her. The matrons



FOUR O'CLOCK TEA.

may be recognised in my sketch by the cross-bars on the front of their dresses, which they wear in honour of their being mothers; but all have the long plaits of hair—alas! too generally artificial—which are the special care of Turkestan ladies." The other illustration shows the uniforms and accoutrements of the Artillery of the Guard at Yarkund in the service of the Ameer Yakoub Khan, who is the ruler both of Yarkund and Kashgar.

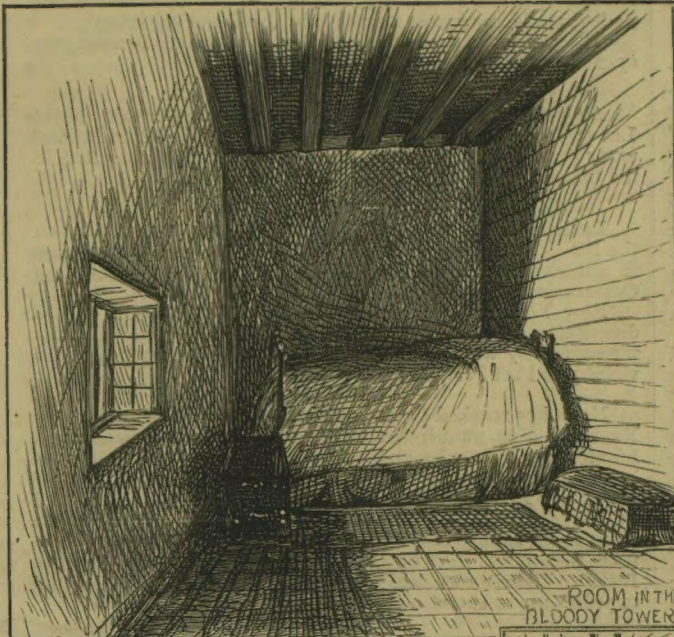
THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Her Majesty's Government will henceforth open this historic fortress, on Saturdays and Mondays, to public inspection free of the small money charge, or fee, that has usually been demanded at the entrance. It is a place well known, by

the London abode of our Kings, who frequently resided here in the Plantagenet reigns; they were sometimes, as in the case of Henry VI., imprisoned here by their victorious adversaries, and Princes were here allowed to pass, by death, out of the way of their rivals' ambition; perhaps, indeed, they were actually murdered. Queen Elizabeth, having once tasted captivity in the Tower, did not care to dwell here when she had succeeded her jealous sister. But many noblemen and gentlemen, and some ladies too, whose family connections, or their own conduct and sentiments, were such as to excite the suspicions of the reigning Monarch, were confined here under the Tudors and the Stuarts. Brave and good men and women, Sir Thomas More and Lady Jane Grey, have here died on the block. All that is now past, and the Tower is used only for the custody of the Crown jewels and a collection of historical curiosities or relics, and for the ware-



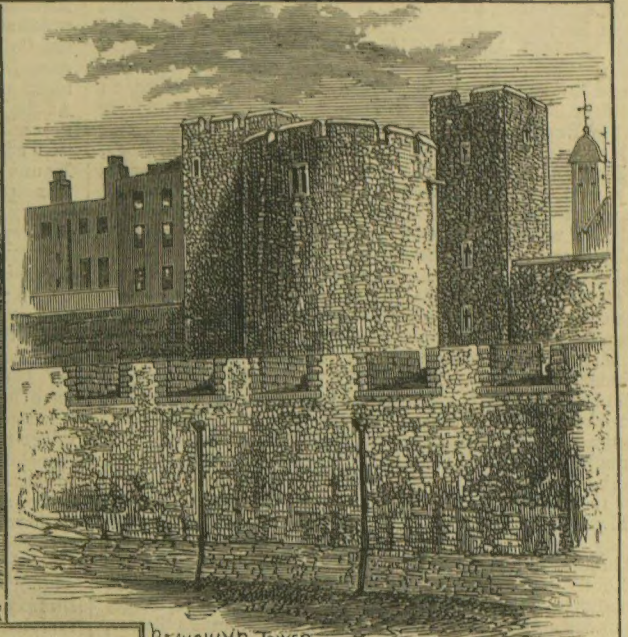
ARTILLERY OF THE GUARD, YARKUND.



ROOM IN THE BLOODY TOWER



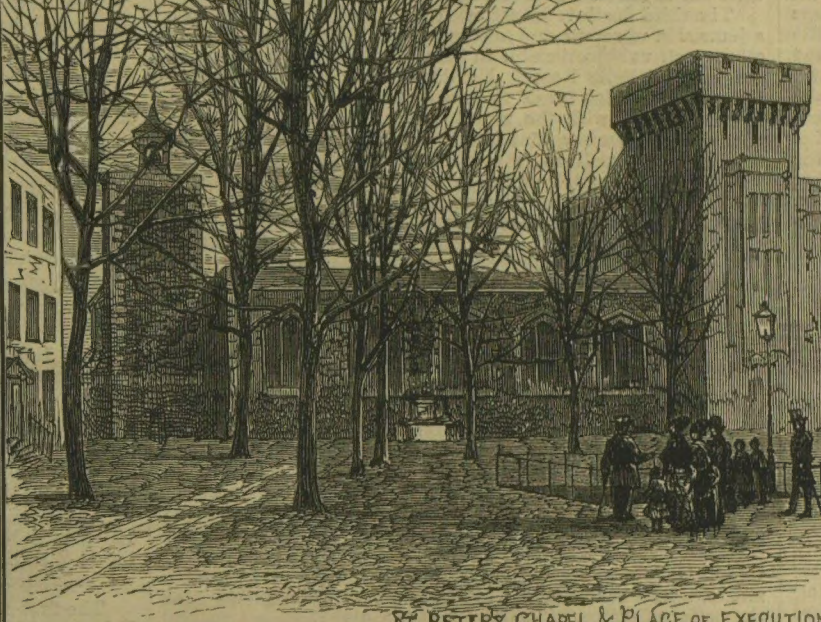
THE BLOODY TOWER



BEAUCHAMP TOWER



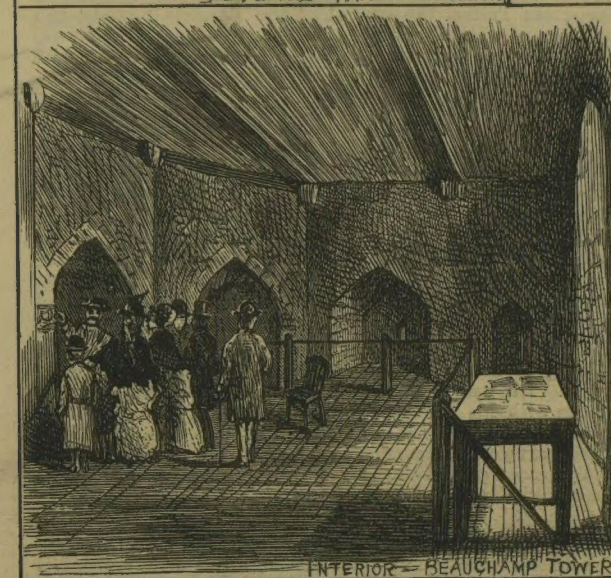
ST PETER'S CHAPEL.—INTERIOR



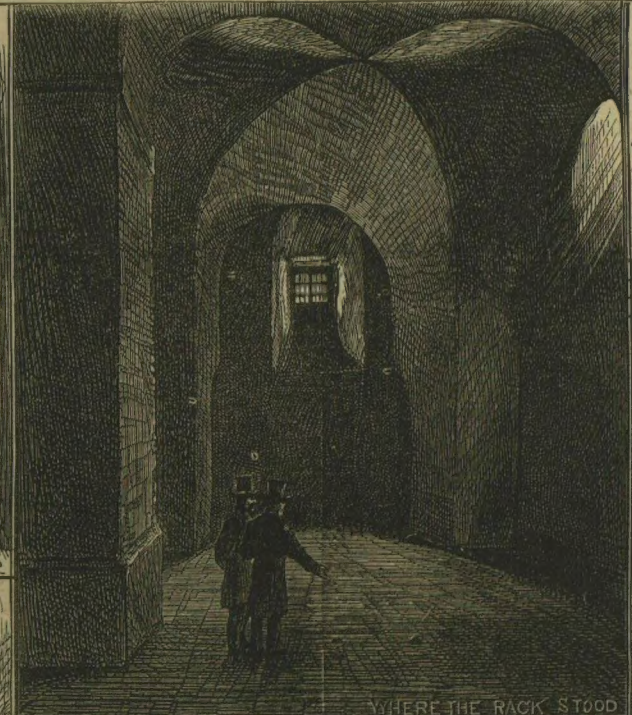
ST PETER'S CHAPEL & PLACE OF EXECUTION



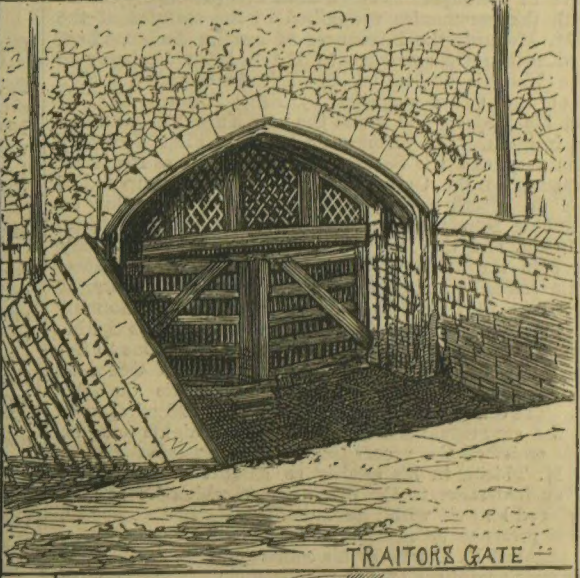
ST JOHN'S CHAPEL



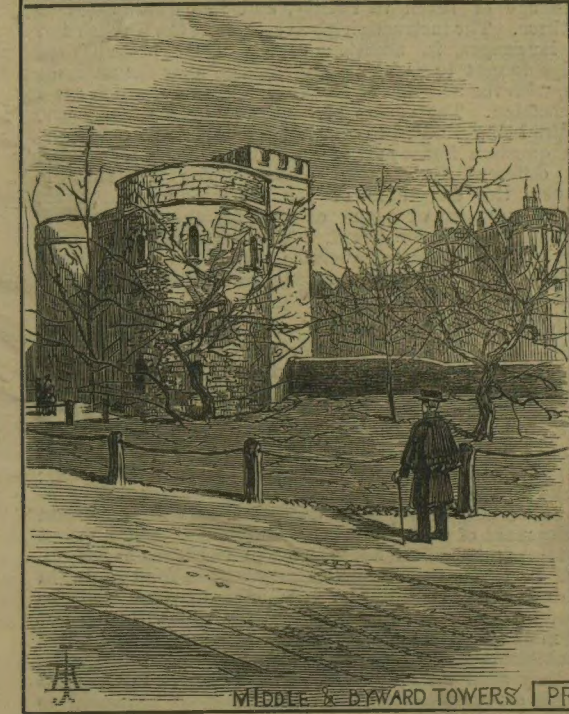
INTERIOR—BEAUCHAMP TOWER



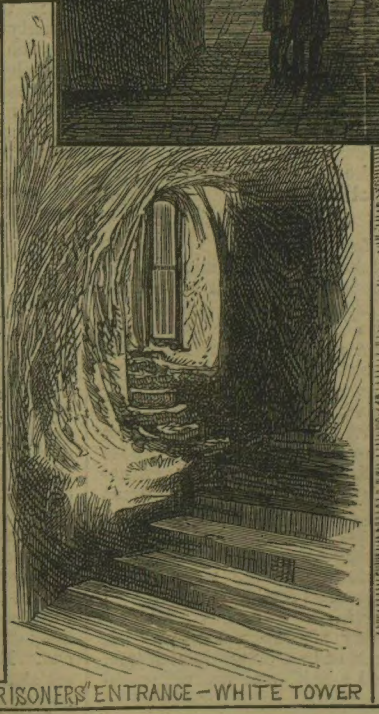
WHERE THE RACK STOOD



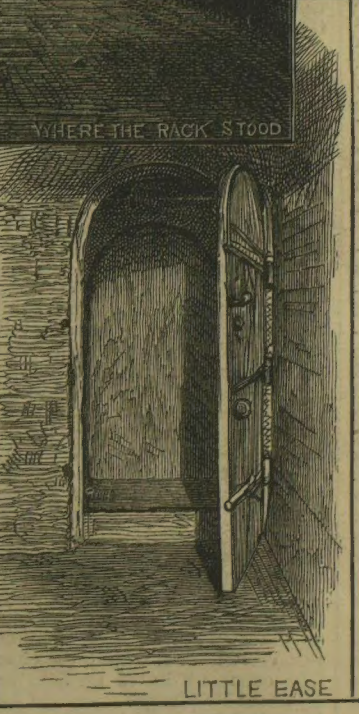
TRAITORS GATE



MIDDLE & BAYWARD TOWERS



PRISONERS' ENTRANCE—WHITE TOWER



LITTLE EASE



RECORD TOWER.—THE REGALIA.

housing of a large quantity of smallarms and other military stores.

The White Tower—one entrance to which is shown in one of the illustrations filling a page of this Number—was the "keep" or central main stronghold of the old fortress. It was built, about 1078, for William the Conqueror, by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who also built Rochester Castle. The building is 176 ft. long by 96 ft. wide and 92 ft. high, with battlements and turrets above; the walls are 10 ft. or 12 ft. thick, and the partition walls inside are 7 ft. thick. Here, on the first floor, is Queen Elizabeth's armoury; on the second floor a chapel of Norman architecture, dedicated to St. John, which is shown among our illustrations. There is a building in front, overlooking the Thames, and adjoining the main entrance—gateway to the Inner Ward, called "the Bloody Tower," from our ancestors' belief that the two young princes, sons of Edward IV., were here put to death by order of their uncle Richard. Some really authentic and touching memorials of personal suffering are found in the Beauchamp Tower, where several of the Protestants in the time of Queen Mary, being imprisoned on suspicion of plots against her throne, have left names and dates, with a few sentences of pious and virtuous resolve, inscribed on the stone walls. This tower is so called from Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was shut up here about the end of the fourteenth century. Another Earl of Warwick, John Dudley, and several Dudleys beside him, were confined in the same place more than a hundred and fifty years later. The Middle and Byward Towers, situated close to the drawbridge over the moat, at the ordinary visitors' entrance to the Tower, are not likely to attract much observation. There is in the centre of the river front, almost beneath the Bloody Tower, a cut which formerly connected the water of the Thames with that of the Tower moat or fosse, now dry and laid out with grassy turf and shrubs. Prisoners of State were usually brought in here, by means of a boat or barge, passing under a gloomy archway—that of St. Thomas's Tower, which thence got the ominous name of "Traitors' Gate." In the Tower Green, an open space behind all the buildings named, but near the White and Beauchamp Towers, was the ordinary place of execution. Here, on a spot precisely marked by an oval figure set with large flints in the ground, were two of Henry VIII.'s wives beheaded; and here died Lady Jane Grey. It is just opposite the door of St. Peter's chapel, where those Queens or Royal ladies, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, were buried; as well as Sir Thomas More, the Countess of Shrewsbury, the Protector Duke of Somerset; John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Sir Thomas Overbury, Sir John Eliot, the Duke of Monmouth, and the Jacobite Lords Kilmarnock, Lovat, and Balmerino. Death has had a good deal to say to prisoners in the Tower of London; but there has also been torture for the living, as is witnessed by the rack and other mechanical instruments of cruelty, and by a closet, painfully low and narrow for any person of moderate stature, which is facetiously called "Little Ease." Those were the good old times, of course; but we like our nineteenth century much better.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

FRANCE.

Thursday, April 1.

The event of the week in the highest quarters is unquestionably the presentation to the President of the Republic of the order of the Golden Fleece, transmitted to him by the young King of Spain through the Spanish Ambassador. The investiture took place at the Elysée at two o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon with the ceremonies prescribed by the statutes of the order. M. Mollard, the introducer of foreign Ambassadors, proceeded with state carriages to the Spanish Embassy to fetch the Marquis de Molins, Spanish Ambassador, and a Knight of the Order deputed by King Alfonso XII. to represent his Majesty and invest the new Knight in his name with the insignia. The Vicomte de la Vega, First Secretary to the Embassy, and the Second Secretary, acted as Registrar and Treasurer of the Order. The Chapter was composed of the Duc de Noailles, Duc Louis de Talleyrand, Duc de Sagan, Duc de Nemours, Duc d'Aumale, Prince de Joinville, Duc d'Osuna, and the Duc de Infantado. The ceremony took place in the Salon de l'Hémicycle. Marshal MacMahon entered the saloon, accompanied by his family, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and the Comte de Chandordy, French Ambassador to Spain. The Marquis de Molins having put the usual questions to the Marshal, the latter replied that he accepted the Order of the Golden Fleece conferred upon him by his Catholic Majesty. The collar was then presented to the Marshal, who received the congratulations of each of the Knights present. The *provis verbal* of the proceedings was afterwards read and signed. M. Thiers, in his quality as Knight of the Order, received an invitation to the ceremony, to which he replied that he placed himself with pleasure at the Marshal's disposal, should his presence be necessary to form the Chapter. The Marshal thanked M. Thiers for his courtesy.

There are no political events to chronicle. The escape of nineteen Communards from New Caledonia has naturally been much commented on by the Paris newspapers, some of whom satirically suggest that the former governor, who was recalled simply because three of his prisoners succeeded in escaping, ought to receive an apology and a recompense for the injustice done to him. Others remark that transportation to New Caledonia is a positive farce. The Ile des Pins, in their view, is a mere bathing station, which at the end of the season can be quitted with equal facility as Trouville or Arcachon. Friends say they seem to prefer to leave in parties of twenty, with a medical man, moreover, accompanying them.

Easter Monday gave rise to the usual heterogeneous gathering in the Champs Elysées and the avenues of the Bois de Boulogne, which has succeeded to the once-famous promenade of Longchamps, in which the rank and fashion of Paris were accustomed to take part. Easter witnessed, moreover, the opening of the popular *foire aux pain d'épice* in the Place du Trône, celebrated for its shows and booths, wild animals, circus-riders, jugglers, acrobats, and the like, and where gingerbread plays altogether a secondary part. Among other exhibitions, a redoubtable lion-tamer has been mounting astride a splendid specimen of the king of beasts and putting him through his paces like an accomplished rider in the circus. Just as Easter opens with the above-mentioned fair, the six weeks of Lent wind up in Paris with the equally popular *foire aux jambons*, which this year seems to have lost none of its habitual attraction with Parisians of the humbler class, who delight to feast their eyes on its bewildering display of the *charcuterie* of all nations, set off with gaily-coloured ribbons and festoons of evergreens.

There have recently been several deaths over here of notabilities of different degrees, which have moved Paris for the moment, now that the Versailles Assembly is mute, and the Committee of Permanence—appointed to watch the Executive, although France has received a Constitution, and has a Ministry likely to act within the limits of the law—finds

nothing to agitate about. The most important of these deaths is that of M. Edgar Quinet, deputy for Paris to the Versailles Assembly (in which, by-the-way, he never spoke), and enjoying an European celebrity for his philosophic studies of history. In England he is best known by his recent narrative of the French Revolution and the famous work upon the Jesuits produced in conjunction with Mignet, his fellow professor at the College of France. These two eminent men were removed from their professorial chairs at the same time by the Government of Louis Philippe, for teaching too Liberal doctrines. At the coup-d'état M. Quinet sought refuge at Brussels, where he continued to reside for nearly twenty years, refusing to take advantage of the proffered amnesties. His funeral, at Mount Parnasse, on Easter Monday, was attended by the principal deputies of the Left, numerous municipal councillors, former representatives of the people, and other notabilities of the Republican party. Four discourses were pronounced over the grave: one by Victor Hugo, as a fellow exile of the deceased; another by Brissan, president of the Republican Union; a third by M. Laboulaye, administrator of the College of France; and the fourth was delivered (at the express wish of M. Quinet's widow) by M. Gambetta.

A second death is that of Madame Ancelot, a celebrated *bas bleu* of a bygone epoch, whose salon, which appears to have been in direct opposition to that of the beautiful and talented Madame Récamier, was one of the most frequented under the Restoration and the Monarchy of July. Madame Ancelot's first literary efforts were in association with her husband; but she soon commenced writing under her own name, and produced a long series of successful pieces, besides numerous works of fiction, which were remarkably well received. She coquetted, moreover, with the arts, and painted several little pictures representing incidents in her own life, which, although not without merit, were not on a par with her literary productions. A daughter of the Madame Ancelot is married to the well-known advocate of the Paris Bar and recent defender of Marshal Bazaine, Maître Lachaud.

The third death to be recorded is that of Amédée Achard, a journalist of repute and author of some admirable novels, in all respects unobjectionable in tone, of which the principal is one called "Belle Rose." He died of disease of the lungs, the origin of which is said to have dated back to the epoch of his famous duel with the notorious musical critic Fiorentino, who sold his praises of débutantes and prima donnas in certain Paris journals at so much the word paid in advance. Unhappily, the sword of the Neapolitan adventurer pierced the chest of Achard, who lay on his bed for weeks afterwards hovering betwixt life and eternity.

Another death which has excited some little attention is that of Agricol Perdiguier, a self-educated working man, alluded to by Georges Sand and Eugene Sue in their writings, and himself author of various works on trades unions and labour. The revolutionary current of 1848 floated him into the National and Legislative Assemblies, where he invariably voted with the Extreme Left, a circumstance which led to his arrest at the period of the Coup d'Etat, and to his subsequent banishment from France.

A squabble has been going on for the last fortnight between the *Univers* and *Figaro* newspapers, originating in the publication by the former of a mutilated version of General Cabrera's recent proclamation to the Carlists, which the *Figaro* accused the *Univers* of having surreptitiously obtained. The last move on the part of the editor of the *Univers* has been to recommend, and not without reason, certain doubtful announcements to which the *Figaro* gives publicity under the guise of advertisements, to the attention of the Procureur of the Republic and the préfet de police.

SPAIN.

By order of King Alfonso, his sister, the Countess of Girgenti, assumes the title of Princess of the Asturias.

The Easter festivities at Madrid began with a grand bull-fight, which took place on Monday. The King and his sister attended. The correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that 16,000 persons were present, and seven bulls and a dozen horses were killed, with the customary horror of such spectacles.

Señor Castelar's resignation of his post of Rector of the University of Madrid has been accepted.

Spain has agreed to pay to Germany about £1600 on account of the compensation due in respect to the Gustav affair.

As to the effect of Cabrera's manifesto, there are various reports. The Madrid newspapers state that Don Carlos has ordered persons found reading it to be shot. The Government announces that six Generals, three Colonels, and many officers of the Carlist army have crossed into France and formally recognised King Alfonso. But it is asserted on the part of Don Carlos that not a single officer or soldier in his service has joined the movement set on foot by General Cabrera. According to advices received at Bayonne from Estella, Don Carlos had asked a deputation from the Carlist provinces for fresh contributions in order to carry on the war, and had been told that the country was exhausted, that no fresh sacrifices could be expected, and that he himself ought to procure the necessary funds; whilst, according to a Carlist despatch, it is not true that Don Carlos was recently refused supplies by the provincial deputies who waited upon him, but, on the contrary, they offered him fresh contributions and a new call for volunteers without solicitation. Thus do the accounts seesaw according to the side whence they come; and in a battle near Castelfollet the victory is claimed by both sides.

Cabrera has written to Don Carlos respecting the order which the latter issued depriving the General of his decorations and titles. "I sacrifice to peace," he says, "the honours obtained by war."

During the last two months the Cuban insurgents have burned forty plantations and several settlements.

ITALY.

The Senate has been convoked for the 12th.

Among the fêtes which are to take place at Venice on the occasion of the meeting of the Emperor of Austria and King Victor Emmanuel, the King has commanded two grand gala representations to be given at the Teatro Fenice, on April 4 and 5. Several of the best of the artistes now in Italy will take part in these performances; but the diva on the occasion is to be Mlle. Albani, who has been specially engaged to sing on both evenings, it is said, by the wish of the Emperor.

Within certain limits, the Government intend to give assistance to manufacturers and others in Italy who propose to contribute to the Philadelphia Exhibition, but the grants will apply only to articles of exceptional merit or of great commercial importance.

Another Encyclical letter has been issued by the Pope. Its object is to condemn the Old Catholics of Switzerland and renew the excommunication previously passed upon them. The Swiss authorities are also censured for having protected the heterodox members of the Church.

Cardinal Manning on Wednesday afternoon assumed his new ecclesiastical title in the church of San Gregorio at Rome. The ceremony lasted an hour and a half, and was witnessed by about 1000 Englishmen and Americans. After the Pontifical brief had been read his Eminence delivered an address on the history of St. Gregory, and finally he blessed the congregation.

GERMANY.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador in Paris, has returned to his post, after having had interviews in Berlin with the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

The Prince Bishop of Breslau has received notice to quit his episcopal office on the ground that, in an official document, he had made an express reference to the Papal encyclical.

The conference of the Catholic Bishops of Prussia was opened at Fulda on Wednesday.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

An election has been held at Debreczin for a member of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. The Extreme Radical party put Kossuth in nomination; but the motion resulted in the unanimous re-election of Minister Tisza.

AMERICA.

Raids and outrages have been committed by Mexicans on the Rio Grande, and, as the United States troops have not been in sufficient force to repel the invasion, the Washington Government are taking steps to punish the offenders.

New York papers received by the steamer *Silesia* give a description of the breaking up of an "ice gorge" on the Delaware river, by which great damage was done to property in the vicinity of Port Jervis.

INDIA.

News has reached Calcutta from the expedition sent to the Naga Hills to punish the natives who attacked and killed Lieutenant Holcombe and a number of sepoys and coolies belonging to Captain Badgley's surveying party in that district. Five of the Naga villages were stormed and destroyed, and detachments were sent in pursuit of the persons more immediately implicated in the massacre. The Nagas used firearms freely, but without inflicting any loss on the British. Their own loss was unknown. The health of the expedition was exceedingly good.

AUSTRALIA.

The New South Wales Parliament has reassembled. Mr. Allen has been elected Speaker, succeeding the late Mr. Arnold, who was recently drowned.

The King of Italy has sent Sir William Palliser the cross of Commander of the Crown of Italy.

A telegram from Melbourne announces that twenty prominent Communists have succeeded in building boats and escaping from New Caledonia.

Prince Milan has dissolved the Servian Skuptschina. In a debate and division which arose upon some petition the Opposition obtained a majority.

An eagle of the Pyrenees, measuring, from wing to wing, about 8 ft., was caught last week in Finisterre. To one of its feet was attached a heavy trap, which prevented it from flying.

The Indian relief troop-ship *Euphrates*, Captain D'Arcy Irvine, has arrived at Portsmouth, from Bombay and Malta, with the 41st Regiment and invalids and time-expired men.

The Mikado of Japan has ordered from the painter Ugalini lifesize portraits of all the Sovereigns of Europe, for the adornment of his residence at Takio. The Mikado intends, it is stated, to found a school of Italian painting in Japan.

A court-martial has been held, at Jamaica, on Commodore Lloyd and Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Henderson, for allowing H.M.S. *Bullfinch* to touch ground at Port Royal. Lloyd was acquitted and Henderson reprimanded.

The first railway in the island of Majorca was opened on Feb. 24. The line runs a distance of a little over eighteen miles—from Palma, the capital of the Balearic Islands, the population of which is between 50,000 and 60,000 inhabitants, to Inca, the commercial centre of Majorca, a town of about 6000 inhabitants.

A telegram has been received by the Berlin African Society from Lisbon announcing that Herr Homeyer, the African traveller, had safely reached Loanda, whence he proposed starting for the interior on Feb. 11. Herr Homeyer had been everywhere well received.

The Norwegian Railway Commission, appointed last autumn to elaborate a complete plan of railway for Norway, has terminated its labours. The length of the lines proposed is of altogether 218 Norwegian miles, and the cost of construction is estimated at 40,382,000 species. For the greater number of lines the Commission proposes the small gauge.

Duke Engelbert of Arenberg, chief of the old family of Arenberg, died on Tuesday at his château of Heverlé, near Louvain. He was fifty years of age, and he leaves, by his marriage with his cousin, Princess Eleanor of Arenberg, two sons and three daughters. The mediatised Duchy of Arenberg, situated partly in Hanover and partly in the Rhenish province, goes, by reason of its being a majorat, to his eldest son. The Duke owned also large property in Belgium and elsewhere.

The Japanese Government has created at Jeddo a superior school for young girls, daughters of State functionaries. Two Dutch ladies direct the establishment, which receives pupils from the age of seven to twenty, and in certain cases to twenty-three. The instruction given comprises the English and French languages, in addition to the usual branches of knowledge taught to women. The inmates wear the national costume, with the addition of stockings and shoes, which are a foreign fashion. The course of education lasts three years, the studies being limited to four hours a day. The establishment in question forms part of a number of schools founded for the different Government offices. The admission is gratuitous; the daughters of the officials are, however, received on payment of a sum of 500f. for the whole period, and 40f. per month for board. The girls admitted free, however, engage to enter the service of the State after having terminated their studies; the others are at liberty to adopt whatever career they please.

An international horticultural exhibition will be held from Aug. 25 till Sept. 26, 1875, at Cologne, under the patronage of the German Empress and the Crown Prince. All those who take an interest in the progress of horticulture and gardening are invited to contribute to the exhibition. It is to comprise all horticultural plants and productions (with the exception of wines and grapes, which are excluded, owing to the possibility of the appearance of the *Phylloxera vastatrix*); also working utensils, machinery, implements for building, as well as collections of any kind connected with rural life and the development of garden culture. Eminent men of different nations represented in the exhibition will be chosen as judges. Care will be taken that the machinery sent in shall be put in action during the exhibition. Articles exposed will be purchased and disposed of by lottery, for which the sum of 135,000 marks Prussian money (£6750 sterling) is to be laid out. Exhibitors are, therefore, requested to state whether the articles they send for exhibition can be bought and at what price. All communications must be addressed post-paid to the Horticultural Society "Flora, Cologne, whence all necessary information can be obtained."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The London *Gazette* appeared on Tuesday night without the announcement of a single bankruptcy.

Her Majesty has accepted the services of a new corps of volunteers raised on the Shaftesbury Park estate, Clapham.

An order has been issued directing that military prisoners are not to be marched through the streets of London on their way to gaol, but are to be conveyed in some vehicle.

With a handsome show of roses and spring flowers, the season of the Royal Botanical Society opened on Wednesday. Both professional and amateur gardeners exhibited.

A handsome show of roses and spring flowers, exhibited by Mr. Wm. Paul, was opened at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens last Saturday, and remained on view this week.

The Goldsmiths' Company have sent £50 to the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, Soho-square, as a contribution to the annuity fund for aged or infirm cabmen who are members of the association.

At a representative meeting held at the Hunterian Museum, last Saturday evening, the preliminary measures were taken for carrying out the Hospital Saturday movement. The collections this year will take place on July 24.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works last week the draft of a bill to enable the board to raise money for the purpose of lending it to local and district boards for public improvements was referred to a committee for action.

Alderman Sir B. Phillips presided, last week, at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Jews' Hospital, Lower Norwood, which was held at the London Tavern, the Master of the Rolls being amongst the guests. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £1600.

There was a large gathering at the annual dinner of servants, yesterday week, of the Great Northern Railway Company at King's-cross, and in the speeches reference was made to the amicable relations existing between the company and their employes.

Attention was called by Mr. Elias Davies, at the fortnightly meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Wednesday, to the dangerous condition of Temple Bar, and he proposed that steps should at once be taken to remove the structure, but the motion was not seconded.

After having been closed several weeks for repairs, the Metropolitan Tabernacle was reopened on Sunday, when the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, returning from a three-months' leave of absence, preached in the morning as well as in the evening.

A handsome desk was on Tuesday presented, at the chief office of the City police force, in the Old Jewry, to Mr. George Scott, who has been a member of the police for thirty-four years, chiefly in the capacity of a detective officer, and for many years past as a detective sergeant.

At the Easter meeting of the Hampstead vestry a resolution was adopted in favour of informing the Metropolitan District Asylums Board that, in the event of its accepting the new site proposed for the Fever Hospital in Mill-lane, the vestry would proceed with the construction of the necessary drains.

At the annual meeting of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, held at the Lyceum Theatre, on Wednesday—Mr. T. Swinbourne in the chair—it was announced that the receipts had amounted to about £2500, and that the expenditure left a balance of £167. Mr. H. Irving will preside at the next annual dinner.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey's religious services at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, continue to be largely attended. It has been announced, however, that the services next Sunday (to-morrow) will be the last held there for some time, as the regular mission at the East-End is forthwith to be opened in the new large hall there.

About 1700 persons assembled, yesterday week, at the third annual festival of the postmen of the metropolis, in the East London Tabernacle. After tea a meeting took place, at which several gentlemen made speeches, and letters expressive of good wishes from several persons of distinction, including the Postmaster-General, were read.

Mr. Francis Peck presided, last week, at the annual meeting of the City committee of the Charity Organisation Society, and in his opening remarks showed that there was a wide field for the society in the suppression of mendicancy which was a disgrace to the City. The report expressed regret at the small amount of support the committee had as yet received.

Eight female ratepayers having been nominated for election as guardians of the poor in the parish of St. Pancras, the clerk (who is the returning officer) sought the opinion of the Local Government Board, and received in reply an intimation that the department was not aware of any decision on the subject, or of any legal disqualification in regard to a female being nominated.

Lord Shaftesbury was present, last week, at a gathering of an association of costermongers over which he presides. In connection with the meeting a show of donkeys was held; and one of the animals, which had won a prize at the Crystal Palace, was presented to his Lordship. Lady Edith Ashley was presented with a splendid bouquet, and Mr. Cater, the secretary, with a handsome scarf.

The first annual general meeting of the Hotel Keepers' Association was held, on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. S. Spencer in the chair. The secretary read the report detailing the work done during the past year. It is intended to open, under the management of the association, a registry-office for waiters and hotel and club servants, and it is hoped that it would soon be in working order.

An exhibition of ancient and modern furniture, which was opened in the large hall, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, last Monday week, by Lord Sandon, M.P., has proved most successful. It has been visited by over 6000 persons, and especially by the artisan class, for whom it was particularly intended. On Wednesday night the band of the City police attended, by permission of Colonel Fraser, C.B., and played for a couple of hours. Being the closing night of the exhibition, the entertainment was a most attractive finale, and the hall was visited by 1900 persons.

The annual court of the governors and subscribers of the North London or University College Hospital was held, last week, in the board-room of the hospital, Gower-street—Mr. Edward Enfield in the chair. Mr. Kelly, the secretary, read the report, which stated that during the past year relief had been afforded to 2071 in-patients, 4520 out-patients, 4599 casualties, 1194 ophthalmic cases, 1280 cases of diseases of the skin, and 1080 women in childbirth attended at their own homes—making the total number of persons under treatment during the year, 14,494. The annual dinner, held under the presidency of Lord Houghton, realised £1010. The total income for the year had been £16,501, of which £13,351 had been expended on the hospital, and £2550 had been invested.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 97,085, of whom 36,230 were indoor and 60,855 were outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9395, 19,564, and 21,190 respectively. The total number of vagrants relieved was 370, of whom 274 were men, 83 women, and 13 children.

In the African section of the Society of Arts a paper was read on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Andrew Swanzy, in which he traced the progress of civilisation upon the Gold Coast, and pointed out how it had been affected by the intercourse of Europeans with the native inhabitants. Mr. Hyde Clarke occupied the chair.—A paper on Food Adulteration was read at a meeting of the society on Wednesday night, by Mr. W. L. Scott, public analyst for Derbyshire and North Staffordshire. A general discussion ensued on the provisions of the Acts now in force on this subject and of the bill before Parliament.

The annual meeting of the governors and subscribers to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum was held, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern—Mr. William Morley, jun., chairman of the committee, presiding. Mr. A. Torkington moved the adoption of the report, which congratulated the committee on the large increase in the donations for the past year, amounting to £2900, this being due in a great measure to the special appeal which had been made to the friends of the institution in November. The subscriptions, which showed a steady increase, now amounted to £1919, presentations to £350, and a legacy of £964, making the gross income £6352. Thirty-eight children had been admitted into the asylum during the year, whilst twenty boys and twenty-two girls had left at the expiration of their time. The proceeds of the next concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is president, and which will be given on Saturday, the 24th inst., are to be devoted to aid the funds of the asylum.

There were 2364 births and 1680 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 52 below, while the deaths exceeded by 13, the average numbers. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 28 and 26 per 1000, further declined last week to 25. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the three previous weeks had been 612, 566, and 498, were 508 last week, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 106; of these 320 resulted from bronchitis, 122 from pneumonia, and 17 from asthma. The deaths of 89 persons aged upwards of eighty years were registered, against 59 in the previous week; they included that of a female inmate of the St. Pancras workhouse, whose age was stated to be one hundred years. There were 17 deaths from measles, 1 from smallpox, 24 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 59 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 22 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 152 deaths were referred, against 168 and 180 in the two preceding weeks. These 152 deaths were 90 below the corrected average number. The 15 deaths referred to fever were 30 below the corrected average weekly number, and were lower than in any week since the beginning of 1871. In the "Greater London" 2823 births and 987 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.0 and 24.6 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 21.0 and 1.8 per 1000 respectively, against 25.4 and 2.3 in Inner London. Three fatal cases of scarlet fever were registered in Wimbledon, and 2 of diphtheria in Chislehurst. The registrar of Kingston reports that 2 deaths from smallpox occurred in the workhouse infirmary; of the two fatal cases of this disease recorded in Hampton sub-district in the previous week one was of an unvaccinated adult, in Hampton-wick, and the other of a child, aged eight years, in Teddington, who had been vaccinated in infancy. The mean temperature was 42.7, or 0.5 above the average. The official report from Greenwich Observatory notes some rapid and great changes in the temperature last week. On Tuesday the mean was 5 deg. below the average, but on Friday it was 6 deg. above it, and during the week the thermometer had an extreme range of more than 27 deg.

LAW AND POLICE.

Damages to the amount of £175 have been awarded, at Bedford, in an undefended action for breach of promise, brought by a young woman against a young man, both the parties being assistants in drapers' shops and teachers at a Baptist Sunday-school.

Mrs. Jane Hughes, a widow, sued a master mariner, named Michael Davies, for damages for breach of promise of marriage. Both plaintiff and defendant are natives of New Quay, Cardiganshire, and plaintiff keeps a boarding-house in Liverpool, at which place the defendant lodged when his ship was in Liverpool. The jury awarded her £170 damages.

Two hundred pounds damages were awarded to Miss M. L. Williams in an action for breach of promise, heard at the Monmouth Assizes, in which she sued Mr. W. Haines, who, after four years' courtship, had withdrawn from his engagement on the ground that marriage would be prejudicial to his health, as he was suffering from disease of the lungs.

At the Cork Assizes an amusing action for breach of promise of marriage was tried. The plaintiff, Miss Mary O'Leary, and the defendant, Mr. Timothy O'Shea, were the daughter and son of two widows who occupy farms near Macroom. She alleged that he had courted her ever since she was sixteen, and that during the past eleven years he had made repeated promises to marry her after the wedding of his sister, which took place a year ago. The defendant, however, alleged that all the courting was on her side, and that he told her frequently he could never marry her. Mr. Justice Lawson found it difficult to ascertain who told the truth, but the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for £50 and costs.

Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, the geographical publishers, brought an action for libel, in the Edinburgh Court of Session, last week, against the proprietors of the *Athenaeum*, on account of a review that appeared in that paper with respect to one of the plaintiffs' atlases. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with £1275 damages.

Mr. Harris, an auctioneer, has, at Kingston Assizes, recovered a verdict, with £100 damages, against Mr. Aaron, a furniture-dealer, for a malicious prosecution. The circumstances had previously been inquired into at a county court, a police court, and by the grand jury at the Old Bailey Sessions, the opinion of all three tribunals successively having been against the defendant.

At the Liverpool Assizes on Tuesday a flour-dealer, named Chambers, recovered £450 from the local tramway company as compensation for injuries sustained by falling from one of the company's cars; and a Kendal wine merchant, named Swainson, who sued the London and North-Western Company to recover damages for injuries sustained in a collision near Shap, in January, was rewarded with a verdict for £525.

Four hundred pounds damages have been awarded at the Hereford Assizes in an action against the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company, for compensation on account of injuries sustained by a girl who had been pushed out of a crowded train and fell between it and the platform.

At the Leeds Assizes a farmer sued a gentleman for compensation for the loss of an eye, the defendant having accidentally shot him, and he was awarded £250 damages.

In the case in which Messrs. Emanuel sued Mr. Padwick for having fraudulently obtained an assignment of Lord Charles Hamilton's debt to them, Vice-Chancellor Bacon decided, last week, to dismiss the plaintiffs' bill, but without costs, and without prejudice to any future proceedings which they may be advised to take in the matter.

On the petition for a compulsory order to wind up the Emma Silver Mining Company, Vice-Chancellor Malins has resolved not to make any order until after a meeting of the 700 opposing shareholders has been held, under the presidency of a gentleman appointed by the Court. The petition, which was supported by the original directors and three of the four present ones, alleged that the company was insolvent and had ceased business; but Mr. Glasco, Q.C., in opposition, proposed to appoint new directors, and asserted that, besides there being a large balance in hand, the mine was earning sufficient to pay its expenses.

An application on behalf of Mr. Wright, sub-editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, was made before Sir F. Wyatt-Truscott at Guildhall, on Monday, for a summons against Dr. Kenealy for a libel published in the *Englishman*. The libel complained of accused Mr. Wright of being a violent Romanist and tool of the Jesuits, and of sparing no opportunity of vilifying and slandering Dr. Kenealy. The summons was granted.

An engineer, of Derby, was charged at Bow-street, on Tuesday, with having practised the "confidence trick" on Mr. William Fletcher, a Yorkshireman. The prosecutor had been duped in the usual way by allowing himself to be induced to intrust strangers with money to test their honesty; but, as regards the defendant, it was clearly proved that he had made a mistake, and that the engineer was not the person who had swindled him. The case was therefore dismissed.

A young man employed as a potman in a public-house at Paddington was charged before the Marylebone magistrate, last week, with the theft of a gold watch and chain belonging to a cook who had fainted, and whom he had helped to take to a friend's house. As, however, the prosecutrix had charged other persons with the robbery, and there was no evidence against the prisoner, the case was dismissed.

For not delivering at the nearest police station a parcel which had been left in a hansom cab the driver of the vehicle was last week fined 40s., at Guildhall, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Five boys, aged from nine to twelve years, were brought up at Worship-street, on Monday, for breaking into and robbing a house at Bow. Three of the lads had committed the burglary, and the other two had helped to carry off the articles stolen by their companions. The prisoners were remanded.

There was a prosecution at the Thames Court, on Tuesday, in which the keeper of a tobacconist's shop and his next-door neighbour were charged with selling spirits without a license. It would appear that the two defendants worked together; but as, in this particular case, nothing could be proved against the shopkeeper, the summons against him was dismissed. His neighbour was, however, fined £25, which was paid.

For having stolen five ounces of human hair, valued at £2, from a chignon-maker, a young girl has been brought before the Thames magistrate and committed for trial.

A woman applied to the magistrate at Hammersmith, last week, for his advice respecting a horse which her son had bought; but Mr. Ingham expressed his opinion that horse-dealing was "a game of skill," and added that when the son (who is now twenty-eight) had lived twenty years more he might be trusted to buy a horse.

Evidence having been given in the trial, at the Middlesex Sessions last week, of John de la Haye, on the second charge of having obtained money through the false pretence that he was entitled to a peerage and large estates, the prisoner was again found guilty, and for his two offences he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. J. H. Pickles, formerly an officer in the 15th Hussars, has been sent to prison for a month by the Brentford magistrates, for having neglected to maintain his wife and family.

Christ Church, Leamington, has been broken into by thieves; but only a few shillings in the missionary-boxes stolen.

Edward Saunders, cashier and bookkeeper to Stuckey's Banking Company at Williton, has been tried at the Taunton Assizes for the embezzlement of £1000, and also for forgery; but the circumstances of the case were such that the Judges decided that the charges could not be legally maintained, and the prisoner was acquitted.

William Winter, a clerk at the Bridgwater Post Office, has been sentenced, at the same assizes, to five years' penal servitude by Baron Pigott for stealing a letter containing two half-sovereigns and forty penny postage-stamps.

At the Middleton Cheney Petty Sessions, on Monday, Mr. William Henry Hall was fined £8 11s., including costs, and Mr. Frederick Wombwell £7 9s. 6d., for having been out coursing with dogs on Lord Effingham's estate on the 14th ult. The defendants were fined 40s. and costs for a further trespass on the 17th ult.

At the Manchester City Police Court, on Monday, a man and a woman were sent to prison for six months for neglecting to provide proper maintenance for a child aged seven years. The child, when taken to the workhouse, weighed 18½ lb.; other children of the same age weigh from 40 lb. to 50 lb.

At Hull Henry Martell has been fined £200 for manufacturing cigars without a license, and £200 for having in his possession a quantity of lime-leaves with which to adulterate the material.

Baron Pollock, in opening the commission at Liverpool, and Mr. Baron Amphlett, in opening the assizes at Leeds, directed especial attendance to the continuance of crimes of violence.—Herbert, who pleaded guilty at the Ipswich Assizes on Saturday to an attempt to murder his wife, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.—Robert Searle, in York prison under sentence of death for a murder committed on board the *Sappho*, has been reprieved on the ground of insanity.—The prisoners Mulcally and O'Sullivan, convicted at Cork yesterday week of the Post Office-lane robbery, have been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude by Judge Keogh, and their confederate, Mullins, to twelve months' imprisonment. The prisoners had stopped a clerk on the way to the bank, placed pistols to his head, and robbed him of £360.

Three men have been hanged this week for murder.

THE BESSEMER SALOON STEAM-SHIP.

Two illustrations of the suspended or swung saloon for first-class passengers in this vessel, to preserve them from feeling the disagreeable effects of the pitching and rolling motion of the ship at sea, were given in our last week's paper, with a long and full description. The engraving now presented is a general view of the appearance of the Bessemer steamer on a voyage, as she came from Hull to Gravesend, before entering Millwall Docks, and as she will daily pass to and fro between Dover and Calais. The vessel, as before stated, is of large dimensions—350 ft. in length and 40 ft. in breadth—and is propelled by a double set of engines and paddle-wheels, the total indicated engine-power being equivalent to 4600-horse power. Her speed will be much greater than that of any other Channel steam-boat, and in little more than an hour she will convey passengers from England to France. We hope she will also carry them more comfortably in

rough weather than they have ever been in any ordinary vessel under the circumstances. Mr. H. Bessemer, the well-known patentee of a valuable process in the manufacture of iron and steel, is the inventor of the suspended saloon, which is not allowed to swing upon its axes, but is kept steady and upright by the action of hydraulic machinery, instead of following the motions of the hull as it tosses upon the heaving or driving waves. The ship was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., late Chief Constructor of the Navy; and Earle's Shipbuilding Company, at Hull, constructed both the vessel and engines. Nobody who has ever suffered in blue water can refuse his good wishes for the success of this bold experiment.

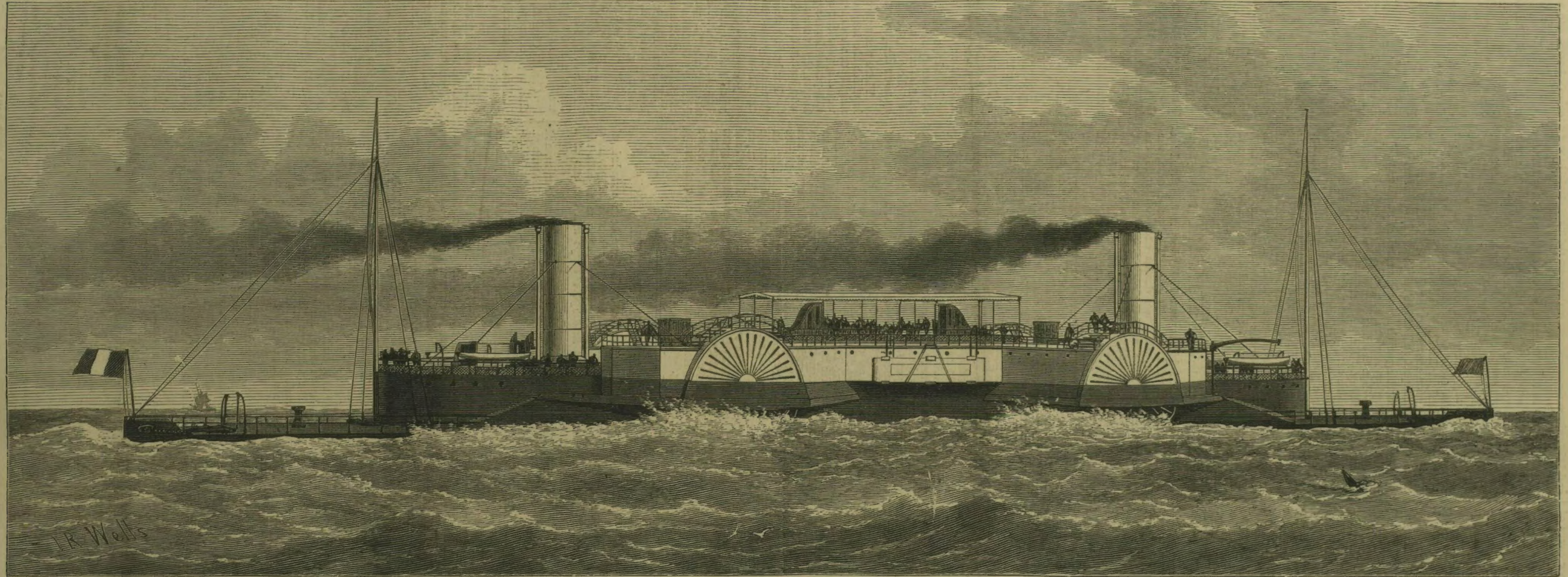
SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

It is a sign of progress in medical science to find medical men, instead of contenting themselves with the dogmatic maxims and

empirical methods of the older medical schools, devoting their attention more to the philosophy of their art, and pursuing inquiries into the nature of life and the agencies by which it is affected. Dr. Lionel Beale has lately been delivering a lecture before the Royal College of Physicians, in which he takes exception to the doctrines lately promulgated by physicists that life is merely a process, the nature of which is determinable and explicable by existing physical laws, whereas he maintains that living matter is essentially different from dead, and that in no way can the latter be transformed into the former. Dr. Beale apparently does not think it permissible for any one to dissent from his hypothesis on this head, and considers himself entitled to claim toleration for his own intolerance. Meanwhile Dr. Bastian has raised a discussion before the Pathological Society on the germ theory of disease, in which the doctrines of Dr. Beale and others come under review; and out of the conflict of opinion, conducted in

a philosophical spirit, important accessions to medical knowledge may fairly be expected. Dr. Bastian's experiments have very conclusively proved that living creatures may be produced from dead matter; and, unless we suppose this to be possible, it is difficult to conceive how life could ever have come upon the earth. No scientific man now doubts that the earth was at one time a molten mass, and it is proved by geology that the most simple forms of life first appeared, gradually rising into the more complex. Life, it has been said, is a thing which we may continue, but cannot begin. The same might be said of combustion, which, nevertheless, no one doubts to be a physical process. So also fermentation runs through various stages just as animals and plants do, ending with putrefaction. Such topics, it seems to us, are not fit subjects for oracular dogmatism, but for humble and earnest inquiry.

At a late meeting of German naturalists and physicists held at



THE BESSEMER SALOON-SHIP FOR CROSSING THE CHANNEL.

Breslau, Dr. Lunge, of South Shields, gave an interesting account of the most recent improvements in the alkali manufacture in this country. In the manufacture of sulphuric acid Glover's towers and the use of cupriforous pyrites were, he said, now very general. The process of Hargraves, by which sulphate of soda is produced by the action of sulphurous acid and air upon salt, is already carried out in four establishments, and appears destined to banish the use of sulphuric acid from this manufacture. In the manufacture of chloride of lime and chlorate of potash the abandonment of the old manganese process appears imminent in favour of Dunlop's process. Deacon's process, in which the hydrochloric vapour was decomposed by the contact of hot balls of clay saturated with sulphate of copper, is said to have failed from the balls after a time ceasing to act.

Experiments have been made at Seraing, in Belgium, the results of which are given in the *Annales Industrielles*, to ascertain

whether locomotives could be employed to work tramways in towns after the fire had been dropped, and it is said that they were found to be capable of working efficiently under such circumstances. This idea is a very old one, and was discussed when the Metropolitan Railway was projected. It has since been revived in America; but there is no reason to believe that any reservoir either of air or steam which could be conveniently introduced would suffice to propel carriages of any kind successfully in practice.

One of the most persistent experimentalists in steam locomotion on common roads has, during the past month, gone the way of all flesh, Sir Goldsworthy Gurney having died at Bude, in Cornwall, at the age of eighty-two. About the time the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was opened steam locomotion on the common roads was attracting much attention, and the carriages of Gurney, Hancock, Ogle and Summers, Sir Charles Dance, and Maceroni were pro-

bably the best known. The intrinsic imperfections of most of the machines themselves and the rapid extension of the railway system so far discouraged these undertakings that they were gradually abandoned.

The *Scindian*, a paper published in Kurrachee, states that the Indus Valley State Railway has for the present been suspended, the works between Moultan and Sukkur having been stopped from the Government having withheld the funds. The Indus Valley line is a railway proposing to connect the Scinde railway, which extends from Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, with the Punjab railway, which extends from Moultan to Lahore. Neither the Scinde nor Punjab line pays, and the proposed Indus Valley line, which would be nearly five hundred miles long, offers very small prospect of being profitable. The Indian Government, no doubt, thinks that it will be wise to postpone a measure of such slender promise until works of more pressing exigency have been

carried out. The work most needed in the valley of the Indus is not a railway, but a comprehensive scheme of irrigation. The Scinde railway should have been a canal, as it was at first proposed that the new highway between Kurrachee and the Indus should be; and the Indus boats could then have discharged their cargoes in Kurrachee harbour, instead of being compelled to tranship them at Kotree. The tract of country extending from Lahore to Moultan is mostly desert from want of water. The tract extending from the Indus to Kurrachee is quite desert, and Kurrachee itself is ill supplied with brackish water from wells. To have brought the Indus water to Kurrachee would not only have facilitated cheap communication, but would have fertilised the intervening district; and the substitution of the railway was a grave blunder, the burden of which the Government has to bear. The Punjab is easily accessible by railway from Calcutta, and will also be accessible from Bombay by the line which is to pass through



"TAKING THE SKIPPER ON BOARD." BY H. MACALLUM.

Ajmeer to Agra. Why, then, should an Indus valley line be made?

The production of black-lead pencils has become an important industry in Germany, one house, that of Faber, in Nuremberg, employing about 1200 persons. The impure graphite is powdered, washed, and mixed with a binding substance, the nature of which is kept secret, but which is probably clay. It is then moulded in thin sticks suitable for pencils, and these sticks are placed in covered pots and subjected to heat in a furnace. The degree of burning determines the hardness.

A new method of covering cotton with silk has been patented by A. Muller. The silk is dissolved in hydrochloric acid or in an ammoniacal solution of copper or nickel. Water is added until the solution begins to cloud, when the cotton, previously mordanted, is immersed in it for a few minutes. When taken out it will be found to be plated with silk.

Methods for the rapid extinction of fire continue to be pressed on public attention. Of these the most promising, especially in steam-vessels and in cotton and other mills, is the application of steam from the boiler. In steam-vessels a steam-pipe can easily be led into each hold, and by turning on the steam the air will be expelled and the fire will be extinguished. In *Les Mondes* there is a suggestion to use brimstone to extinguish the fire in the hold of a ship, as the sulphurous acid by being confined would put out the fire. But the carbonic acid generated by combustion will have the same effect. These methods, however, are too slow; and in the present state of our knowledge the most promising expedient where steam-engines are used is the application of steam. Where steam is not available the best expedient appears to be the large and prompt application of water.

A direct acting rolling-mill has been erected at the Panteg Steel Works, in South Wales, in which, instead of the rolls being driven by an old-fashioned engine with the intervention of gearing, they are coupled direct to a pair of engines working at a high rate of speed. This system, first projected by Mr. Jas. Nasmyth, and first carried into execution by Mr. Ramsbottom, at Crewe, is the system which we have uniformly recommended as the best, since not only is the complication of gearing thus saved, but the fly-wheel, which is the great breaker-down of rolling-mill engines, is discarded. Then by reversing the engines the iron may be rolled backward and forward in the mill, whereby it may be manipulated more rapidly while still hot; and longer rails or plates may thus be rolled, with an important saving in crop ends.

Mr. S. J. Knott communicates to the *Lancet* the results of forty cases of navi which have been successfully treated by electrolysis. Needles were introduced into the tumour, which needles were connected with the galvanic battery. Decomposition begins to take place, and the tumour gradually disappears.

We have received the following note from Mr. Robert Mallett:—"The writer of a notice in your column on 'Scientific Results of the Month,' in your impression of March 6, has fallen into some error in reference to my paper on basalt, &c., read lately to the Royal Society, possibly arising from his having seen only the abstract of the paper, which is all that has been yet published. I make no claim to have been the first to point out that the splitting of basaltic columns is necessarily into hexagonal prisms; on the contrary, I have stated in the paper that this was enunciated by Mr. Gregory Watt as far back as the year 1804, though without any demonstration. The fact depends, not upon any 'line of least resistance,' but upon the 'minimum of work,' which governs all natural operations, as shown by Maupertius. In my paper I have for the first time explained the mechanism of production of the curious lens-shaped, or ball and socket, cross-joints of the prismatic columns; what it is that has governed the direction of these columns in aggregate masses; and explained also for the first time the production of curved or apparently bent prisms."

"TAKING THE SKIPPER ON BOARD."

It may be doubted whether there be any "skippers" existing afloat or ashore, in this age of foolish social ambitions and pretensions, when almost every master of a merchant-vessel, however small, hears himself addressed by the title of "captain," as though he were a commissioned officer of the Royal Navy in that commanding rank. The quiet, steady, thoughtful man in his shirt-sleeves, who sits in that queer little tub of a boat, sculled by a single oar to the sloop or lugger placed under his efficient charge, will not stickle for any conventional dignity, but may surely be trusted with the owners' property, vessel and cargo, and with the safety of two or three lives on board. A figure and face more expressive of the genuine qualities of English manhood could scarcely have been imagined or depicted; and if ever it were our lot to be in a storm at sea, with a leaky hull and frail spars or torn canvas to fight against its fury, we should be happy to rely upon one like this worthy "Skipper." Mr. Macallum's picture was exhibited at the Dudley Gallery last year.

The consecration of the Very Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg as Bishop of Ossory took place on Tuesday in Kilkenny. The Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, with the Bishops of Meath and Cork, took part in the ceremony.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Georgina Hamilton attended the bazaar in Corporation Hall, Derry, on Wednesday, in aid of the fund to promote the erection of a memorial church at Strabane.

Miss Mary Macfarlane, of Crieff, has left £9000 for the erection of a free church in Comrie, Perthshire. She has also left £9000 to the Jewish Mission Fund of the Free Church of Scotland, £3000 to the General Sustentation Fund, and other donations, in all amounting to over £20,000.

A handsome gold chain of office, 41 inches long and over 21 ounces in weight, was, on Wednesday, publicly presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Totnes. On nineteen shields were engraved the names of the Mayors since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, and suspended from the chain is a large badge with the arms of the town emblazoned on it.

The spring show of the Royal Dublin Society opened at Kildare-street on Tuesday, and presented a valuable collection of young cattle, general agricultural produce, and farming implements. The blue ribbon of the show—the Chaloner Plate, value £150—was borne off for the second time by Major O'Reilly, M.P., for his great shorthorn bull, King Richard the Second.

The steam-ship *Moravian*, of the Allan line, which sailed last week from Liverpool for Canada, carried seventy-one children from the Liverpool Sheltering Home, who are destined to be placed in families in Nova Scotia. The children are accompanied by Mrs. Birt, the lady superintendent, under whose charge 238 children have already gone to Canada from the home and there been placed in situations.

WORKS FOR THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

We subjoin a list of some of the most important works intended for the forthcoming exhibition at Burlington House; but we reserve all criticism till the works are before the public.

J. E. Millais, R.A.—1. A large landscape, near Dunkeld, called "The Fringe of the Moor." 2. "The Deserted Garden"—a smaller landscape. 3. "Yes!"—a pendant to the well-known "Yes or No!" 4. A half-length portrait of Miss Eveleen Tennant. 5. A picture from an early sketch illustrative of George Meredith's poem, "The Crown of Love." 6 and 7. Portraits of the children of Mr. Lees, of Manchester.

F. Goodall, R.A.—1. A large Eastern landscape, with Rachel followed by her flock. 2. "A Cairo Fruit-Girl."

A. Elmore, R.A.—An incident during the captivity of Mary Queen of Scots in Bolton Castle, from Froude's "History of England."

E. Armitage, R.A.—A large picture of "Julian the Apostate presiding at a Conference of Sectarians."

F. Leighton, R.A.—1. "An Eastern Slinger" scaring birds from the corn. 2. Head of a Venetian Lady. 3. "Fatima." 4. "Interior of the Great Mosque at Damascus." 5. Portrait of Mrs. Gordon.

W. P. Frith, R.A.—"Tom Jones showing Sophia Western her Image in the Glass," and seven lifesize, half-length figures, entitled "La Belle Gabrielle," "Vanity," "Polly Peachum," "Sophia Western at the Inn Fire," "Flowers," "St. Valentine's Day," and "Black and Blue Eyes," from Moore.

P. H. Calderon, R.A.—1. Scene on a bridge at Arles, with three pretty girls followed by a handsome young fellow. 2. Priests inspecting the refurbishing of church-plate in the cloisters of St. Trophyme, Arles. 3. A young French woman in mourning, bearing a wreath of immortelles to a village churchyard.

W. C. T. Dobson, R.A.—"Children's Children are the 'Crown to old men,'" from a verse of the Book of Proverbs—a lifesize family group; and "The Young Bather," in water colours.

P. F. Poole, R.A.—Possibly two pictures, "The Vision of Ezekiel," and a "Scene from Spencer's 'Faerie Queene.'"

J. Pettie, R.A.—1. "A Meeting of Jacobites before the Battle of Culloden." 2. The scene in the smithy, from the "Fair Maid of Perth." 3 and 4. Costume portraits of Mr. Boughton and Mr. E. S. Kennedy, the artists.

E. M. Ward, R.A.—1. "The Orphan of the Temple;" Marie Therese, daughter of Louis XVI., sketching the tower of her prison from the garden. 2. "Lady Teazle as Spinster," playing her father to sleep. 3—4. Interiors of ancient houses, in water colours. Mrs. Ward sends "The Ettrick Shepherd's First Love" and "The Hunting Breakfast."

G. F. Watts, R.A.—Portraits, including, probably, the Lord Chief Justice and General Sir Edward Sabine.

J. C. Hook, R.A.—1. A Surrey landscape. 2. A Dutch subject. 3. A Cornish Girl ascending a cliff after gathering samphire. 4. An Old Sailor on the Aberdeenshire coast making a toy boat for a boy.

J. C. Horsley, R.A.—1. "A Page in Waiting." 2. "A Waiting-Maid."

R. Ansdell, R.A.—Several large pictures of Scotch and Spanish subjects.

V. Cole, A.R.A.—"Loch Sevaig, Isle of Skye," and "The Thames from the Terrace, Richmond-hill."

H. W. B. Davis, A.R.A.—A large picture of "Mares and Foals," if finished in time.

G. D. Leslie, A.R.A.—1. A young lady's visit to a school of which she was formerly a pupil. 2. "The Thames in 200 A.D.," with a British damsel of the period. 3. A Maiden of the last century seated by the Thames.

W. F. Yeames, A.R.A.—1. "Pour les Pauvres," a snow-scene, with two sisters of charity collecting broken bread, &c., at a house-door. 2. King Henry V.'s courtship of Katharine. 3. A young Cavalier lover, with nosegay in hand, knocking at a street-door.

H. S. Marks, A.R.A.—1. Illustration of the song "Three Jolly Postboys." 2. "A Merrie Jests," a man relating the same to his companion. 3. Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, a design in water colours for a frieze in Eaton Hall.

Sir John Gilbert, A.R.A.—1. Margaret of Anjou conveyed prisoner to Tewkesbury Abbey. 2. "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza at the Duke's Castle."

J. E. Hodgson, A.R.A.—1. "Interior of a Barber's Shop at Cairo." 2. "An Eastern Street Scene," with a cockfight interrupted. 3. "A Doctor's Visit to a Sick Lady;" also an Eastern subject.

E. Nichol—1. "The New Vintage," scene at a wine-shop, Mentone. 2. "Always tell the Truth," a Scottish grandmother's injunction to a little boy who has stolen apples. 3. "The Sabbath Day," a sturdy old Scotch dame trudging to kirk.

Of the noteworthy pictures by "outsiders" we have space only to announce the following comparatively limited number. E. Long—a large picture of "A Wife Auction in Ancient Babylon," as described by Herodotus; the women being arranged in the order of their attractiveness, the price of the fairest being given as the portion of the plainest, and so on in succession. L. Alma Tadema—"A Roman Sculptor's Gallery," companion to "The Picture Gallery" of last year; 2. A young Roman candidate for office presenting himself before Agrippa; 3. "Water Pets," a female figure, lying at full length, feeding fish. R. Lehmann—Portrait of Mr. Browning, the poet; study of an Italian girl with tambourine; and a group of a little girl with kitten. P. R. Morris—"The Widow's Harvest": a widow, with her children, leaving a small half-reaped barley-field; 2. The Mowers; 3. Possibly "A Crusader's Monument," with deer and a peacock, painted on commission as a companion to Landseer's "Font." C. Calthrop—"The Sick Child," and a portrait group of three ladies at a tea-table. G. H. Boughton—1. "The Bearers of the Burden," a country road near Hazlemere, with three women: one with an infant in her arms, another carrying a bundle, and a third leading a child, while the husband of the woman with the infant, a tall navvy, stalks on heedlessly in front, followed by his bull-dog; 2. "A Rose Path;" 3. "A Grey Day," companion single female figures. J. B. Burgess—"The Young Artist:" scene in a Spanish barber's shop. Heywood Hardy—A large picture of vultures settling on a dead lion, and "The Disputed Toll," an elephant from a travelling menagerie with his keeper at a turnpike. Briton Riviere—1. "War Time:" a snow scene, with an old shepherd leaning mournfully against a wall holding a newspaper; 2. "The Last of the Garrison": a dead bloodhound surrounded with the havoc of a bombardment. M. Stone—"Sainte Sauf": a French soldier returning to his cottage home. F. Barnard—scene in a barber's shop early in the century. J. Brett—Jerbourg promontory, Guernsey, under bright sunlight with calm sea. Eyre Crowe—1. A picture illustrating Napoleon's expedition to Egypt; 2. Sheepshearing; 3. The End of a Fox-Hunt. S. L. Fildes—study of a milkmaid of the last century. W. Gale—1. Charles I. with Lord Falkland in the Bodleian Library essaying the "Sortes Virgilianae;" 2. "A

Competitive Examination;" also two Alpine landscapes. P. Graham—"Cattle Going to the Tryst" and "A Dawn in the Highlands." A. Hughes—a number of French women washing clothes in a river. A. W. Hunt—"A Hayfield near Udale Crags, Lancashire." C. Hunter—1. Boats laid up in "Winter Quarters;" 2. "Muckle Luck": herring-fishers returning; 3. A shore subject. T. N. McLean—"The Minuet." J. Herkomer—"The Last Muster": a large picture of Chelsea pensioners attending Divine service in the chapel of Chelsea College. B. W. Leader—an Alpine and a Welsh landscape. J. A. Smart—"Glen Ogle." J. McWhirter—"Land of the Mountain and the Flood." C. W. Lawson—"The Hop-Gardens of England." N. Chevalier—"The Wedding of the Duke of Edinburgh at St. Petersburg." J. W. Henessey—"A Votive Offering:" a sailor carrying a model of a ship to the Church of Notre Dame des Flots at Honfleur. Haynes Williams—1. "El Mes de Mayo;" 2. "Modern Occupants of Ancient Homes;" 3. "A La Mantilla Blanca." G. Herring—"Kildonan" and "Loch Etive." G. W. Wynfield—"Queen Elizabeth and Essex" on the morning before his execution and "At Last, Mother!" F. W. W. Topham—"In Sanctuary in the Convent of St. Francis of Assisi" and "The Church-Steps at Perugia." F. Morgan—"Emigrants Departing." Miss Elizabeth Thompson—"The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras." Miss Havers—"Carnival-Time: Montevideo." F. D. Hardy—"The Wedding Dress." J. Linnell, sen.—A picture of sunrise. W. Linnell—One or two Surrey landscapes. J. T. Linnell—"Sunset Over the Moors." J. G. Naish—"The Armed Knight:" the rock so called at the Land's End. J. W. Oakes—"A Fallow" and "The Foot of Penmenmawr." J. O'Connor—"The Thames Embankment," "The Thames from the Shot-Tower," and a series of designs for Eaton Hall, representing former places of residence of the Duchess of Westminster. G. A. Storey—"Caught," anglers, male and female, with lines entangled; and some fancy portraits. J. Tissot—Portraits of the ex-Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial; "Hush!" scene at a fashionable concert; and two pictures of couples looking out on the Thames. Otto Weber—"Greedy Calves." E. Hayes—one or two marine pieces.

Contributions may also be expected from Messrs. C. W. Cope, Sidney Cooper, E. W. Cooke, R. Redgrave, H. O'Neil, W. Q. Orchardson, C. Green, H. B. Roberts, C. P. Knight, E. S. Kennedy, E. E. Perugini, L. J. Pott, J. S. Raven, F. Dillon, F. B. Barwell, T. Armstrong, W. Herrick, A. C. Stannus, F. Dicey, T. and J. Danby, and C. Brooks. The foreign contributors, besides those named, will probably include Mdlle. Henriette Brown—"The Pet Canary"; J. Israels—"Waiting for the Fleet," a group on Schevening beach; H. Bource, E. Frere, H. W. Mesdag, and A. Wüst. Among portraits proper not yet mentioned will probably be works by Sir F. Grant, G. Richmond, H. T. Wells, J. Sant, J. Archer, L. Dickenson, S. Pearce, J. Edgar Williams, and D. T. White. In sculpture, works may be looked for by Messrs. Weekes, Durham, Adams-Acton, J. E. Boehm, J. Dalou, and others; and in engraving S. Cousins and T. O. Barlow will be represented.

On the occasion of the opening of the Yorkshire Exhibition of Fine Arts and Industry at Leeds, in May, the Duke of Edinburgh will be present.

The following candidates have been elected associate members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours:—Mrs. Angel (Helen Coleman), Miss Marian Chace, Miss Gow, Townley Green, and C. J. Staniland.

The customary spring exhibition of water-colour drawings and oil sketches, under the auspices of the Birmingham Royal Society of Artists, was opened last week, in the society's rooms, New-street, Birmingham. There was a numerous attendance of collectors, connoisseurs, and dealers from all parts of the Midlands, and the sales exceeded in number those of any previous opening day. The collection comprises altogether upwards of 700 works, of which about one hundred are oil "sketches," or paintings mounted in the manner of drawings.

The South Kensington Museum has lately received an interesting addition to its collection of Chinese porcelain, consisting of specimens of the china in use in the palace at Pekin, contributed by Mr. H. Kopsch, Commissioner of Maritime Customs at Kew-Kiang, China. These specimens are a strong contrast in their simple sober elegance to the ordinary porcelain which finds its way to this country, and is manufactured at Canton expressly for the European market, and which perpetuates the gaudy style of colouring in vogue with the Dutch traders of the last century. The specimens under notice are rare for the reason that porcelain made for the Imperial household is not allowed to be sold, under severe penalties.

The death of the well-known wood-carver, Mr. Rogers, in his eighty-third year, is recorded. The venerable artist, whose great merits were acknowledged by a pension on the Civil List, bestowed in November, 1872, was born at Dover, in 1792, and leaves behind him many admirable monuments of the talent which he possessed.

It was only last week that we gave a notice of Mr. J. B. Waring's work on "Ceramic Art in Remote Ages;" and we have now to chronicle the author's death, which took place at Hastings, on the 23rd ult. He was the youngest son of the late Captain Waring, R.N., and descended of an old Shropshire family—the Warings of Ford, Salop. He was born in 1822, and has travelled a great deal in France, Spain, and Italy; and made large collections of sketches, which have been left to the South Kensington Museum. He has published a good number of works, which all have reference to art, architecture, and archaeology. He was secretary of the exhibition held at Leeds a few years ago, and at that time a Portrait of Mr. Waring was given in this Journal.

The Mikado of Japan has ordered from the painter Ugaliui lifesize portraits of all the Sovereigns of Europe, for the adornment of his residence at Takio. The Mikado intends, it is stated, to found a school of Italian painting in Japan.

LOAN-EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SKETCHES FROM THE NEW FOREST.

(To the Editor.)

I hope you will grant your powerful aid to the defenders of the New Forest, the greatest and almost the last relic of primeval forest in England. At a general meeting of the New Forest Defence Association, held at Lyndhurst, on March 12, a resolution—moved by the Right Hon. Cowper-Temple, M.P., and seconded by Mr. J. C. Moen—was unanimously adopted, that steps should be taken by me to organise a loan-exhibition of pictures, drawings, sketches, and studies made in the New Forest; and I shall be glad to receive any communications bearing on this subject at this address. The exhibition will probably be held in May and June. The object of the exhibition is to enable the public to judge of the value for recreation and art-education of the relics of the native forest before surrendering them finally to the vandalism of the department of Woods and Forests, which would already have

destroyed the precious remnant had not the late House of Commons, roused by the efforts of this association, suspended, by resolution, the destructive policy stealthily, silently, but relentlessly pursued since 1849. This suspensory resolution was dissolved with the House.

In Epping Forest it was the surrender of its rights by the Crown and the encroachment of the landowners; in the New Forest it is the encroachments of a department unrepresented in Parliament, and therefore but partially controllable by it, that endangers the national property. But Epping Forest, being close to London and under the eye of its great and wealthy Corporation, soon made good its claims to defence by the Press and the wealthy citizens of London. The New Forest—though far more wild and grand—because situated a little off the line of general traffic, and because all inquiries for a century past had been judiciously smothered by the authorities, has nearly perished, because it was "out of sight," and therefore "out of mind." The association believes, and hitherto experience has proved, that none can see the New Forest without saying it ought to be preserved. The *Illustrated News*, which has done so much to bring into the smoke-dried, sunless streets and courts of our centres of industry scenes of beauty, native and foreign, and to bring home to those who cannot afford to seek them for themselves the beauties of nature and art, will surely aid us to call up visions of the sky-circled plateaux and breezy heaths of the New Forest; the sun-flecked silences of the woods, which lie like islands on its moorlands; their soaring trees and pillared vistas, their radiant glades and "cathedral shade;" the characteristic "rough woodland" of its slopes and ridges; with its mixture of hollies, yews, furze, fern, and heather—kinds of scenery which I venture to add cannot be found together to such an extent elsewhere.

59, Lowndes-square, S.W.

G. E. BRISCOE EYRE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Passion Week is usually almost a blank one in the racing calendar; but this year the Nottingham managers could not resist the temptation of two unoccupied days, and brought off their annual fixture last Tuesday and Wednesday week. They were fairly successful, though, with one or two exceptions, the class of horses that ran at the meeting was very moderate. Munden (7 st. 1 lb.), who ran forward in the Lincoln Handicap, won the Nottingham Spring Handicap easily, but was afterwards disqualified, owing to Cooke, who rode him, being more than 2 lb. overweight, and the race was awarded to Castle Wellan (7 st. 4 lb.). Scarcely, however, was this objection successful, than Mr. Howitt, the owner of Munden, protested against the stakes being paid to Castle Wellan, on the ground that some of the weights used were light. This has since been proved to be the case, and the matter stands over for the decision of Admiral Rous. Peerage secured the two chief hurdle-races of the meeting; and the flying Coronella frightened away all serious opposition in the Little John Stakes.

The present week has been a desperately busy one; but Northampton—which old sportsmen persist in regarding as the first legitimate fixture of the season—is the only meeting of importance, and, under the energetic management of the Messrs. Frail, bids fair to regain all its ancient popularity. A field of seventeen contested the Althorp Park Stakes—a race famous for the victories of such flyers as The Rake, Frivolity, and Lady Elizabeth. Bella, by Breadalbane—Armada, was installed as favourite; but, owing to being shut in at a critical point, she only just caught the colt by Julius—Queen of Hearts in the last couple of strides, and won by a neck. Corydalis was decidedly the best-looking of the lot; but her penalty stopped her, and she finished fourth, being beaten out of a place by Roussillon, a colt in the French stable. Quantock (7 st.) appeared to have a wonderful chance of repeating his success of last year in the Spencer Plate, as he was actually asked to carry 4 lb. less than on that occasion, when he gave Reverberation weight, and beat him with consummate ease after a dead heat. The Gunner (6 st. 12 lb.), however, got off still more easily, and had no trouble in following up his Lincoln victory, Mary White (6 st. 3 lb.) also managing to beat Quantock. The most interesting event of the day was the appearance of Camballo, the first favourite for the Two Thousand, in the Northamptonshire Cup. His only opponents were Ecossais and Seymour, and, although he was manifestly unfit, slight odds were laid on the Heath House crack. To the dismay of his backers, however, the favourite was never formidable, and Ecossais, who made all the running, beat Seymour pretty cleverly by a head. Of course, more time may do wonders for Camballo; still, the stock of Cambuscan are generally at their best as two-year-olds, and do not train on, and we shall be surprised if Mr. Vyner's colt is successful in any of the great events of the year.

The attendance of the general public was smaller on Wednesday than on the previous day; but the quality of the racing was fully maintained, and the ring and stands were well filled. The Northamptonshire Stakes brought a field of fifteen to the post, which is the largest number that have run since the day when Quick March upset a tremendous favourite in little Lecturer. The Black Watch (6 st. 1 lb.) was most fancied, on the strength of a highly favourable trial with Lord Gowran. He certainly improved wonderfully on the form shown by Thuringian Prince—another Bedford Lodge favourite—in the Lincoln Handicap, but had no chance with Peeping Tom (7 st. 3 lb.), who seems to have quite recovered from the effects of his collision with a cab at Paddington station last season, and won with consummate ease, old Shannon (7 st. 11 lb.) being a bad third, while all the others were pulling up before passing the post. Coronella had only three opponents in the Whittlebury Stakes, and none of them proved able to extend her; indeed, she beat Roussillon so far that, had she been engaged in the Althorp Park Stakes, nothing could have had the smallest chance with her. Altogether, the Messrs. Frail's first appearance at Northampton was a brilliant success, and we hear that further improvements are contemplated next season.

Seven or eight thousand spectators mustered at Lilliebridge on Good Friday to witness the annual meeting of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Wrestling Society, of which we give an illustration at page 329. The entries were fairly numerous, if not of very high class, and the affair proved a decided success. J. Graham, of Carlisle, took the eleven-stone prize, and we believe that he has won this event on six previous occasions. R. Coulthard (Cockermouth) threw M. Mein (Cumberland) twice out of three times in the final falls of the all-weight prize, and the latter secured the four counties' championship cup. The pole-leaping was miserably poor; but there was some fair running in the quarter-mile handicap.

A keenly-contested match at football between London and Sheffield was played at Sheffield on Saturday in presence of over 6000 people. The visiting team won by two goals to nothing.

A bicycle-race took place at Wolverhampton, on Wednesday, between M. C. Thuillet, of Paris, and Mr. H. P. Whiting, of London. The contest was for a silver cup value 20 guineas. Mr. Whiting won by nearly 200 yards.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

According to previous announcement, Mr. Gye began his new season of the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden Theatre, on Tuesday evening, when "Guglielmo Tell" was performed. We gave, several weeks ago, an outline of Mr. Gye's prospectus of arrangements for the season, and have now merely to record the opening thereof, with Rossini's masterpiece.

The cast was the same as in some of last year's performances, with the exception of the character of Mathilde, which was filled by Mdle. Bianchi, who made her debut here last season in a subordinate part, and then and subsequently manifested capabilities which were still more worthily employed on Tuesday, when, as the heroine of Rossini's opera, she sang with such purity and refinement of style as to call forth special demonstrations of approval. The exquisite romanza "Selva oscura," and its picturesque introductory recitative, were admirably given, as also was Mathilde's share in the following duet with Arnaldo. This latter character was again filled by Signor Marini, who was as successful as before in the duet with Tell, the trio with him and Walter, and the final declamatory solo, "Corriam, voliam." In each of these the fine, resonant high chest notes of Signor Marini told with great effect, particularly in the last instance, in which the "ut de poitrine" (so rarely commanded by tenors) was more than once accomplished with ease. M. Maurel was again an excellent representative of Tell, both in the dramatic and musical aspect of the character—his impressive delivery of the injunction to his son, "Resta immobile," having produced the same marked impression as before. Mdle. Schalchi as Edmundo, Tell's wife, Mdle. Cottino as Jenny, their son, Signor Tagliafico as Gessler, Signor Baggiolo as Walter, Signor Sabater as the Fisherman, and others in subordinate characters, all contributed more or less to the general efficiency of the performance, which was one of the best that has been heard in this country for some time past.

The orchestra was especially noticeable for its excellence, and particularly in its brilliant execution of the overture, which was encored by acclamation, and repeated from the allegro vivace. The chorus-singing was generally beyond the average, and the grand concerted music—especially the first finale and the meeting of the cantons—was very finely given. The splendid stage and scenic effects belonging to Covent Garden Theatre were admirably displayed, above all in the moonlight representation of the lake of the four cantons. In the ballet action which takes place in the scene before Gessler the clever dancing of Mdle. Girod was again a prominent feature, two clever dancers (Mdles. Ricci and Travelli) having been her associates in the Tyrolienne, this being their first appearance. Signor Vianesi conducted with his invariable care. The National Anthem was given by chorus and orchestra before the opera.

For Thursday "Der Freischütz" was announced, with last year's cast; and to-night (Saturday) "Un Ballo in Maschera" is to be given, with the first appearance of Signor de Sanctis as the Duke.

On Saturday next Mr. Mapleson begins his new season of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre.

The Crystal Palace concert of Saturday last brought forward, for the first time in England, one of the many (nearly two hundred) church cantatas composed by Bach. The original title is "Ich hatte viel Bekümmerniss," that of its English adaptation being "My spirit was in heaviness." It was composed when Bach was about twenty-nine, while engaged by the Duke of Weimar, at which place the work was produced on the third Sunday after Trinity in 1714. As in most of the sacred music of its school, the chief interest and importance centre in the choral writing, of which there are several sublime specimens in the cantata now referred to, particularly that which follows the orchestral introduction and gives the title to the work, and still more prominently that which concludes it, "Das Lamm" ("The Lamb that was slain"), a movement which is scarcely surpassed in its jubilant dignity and fluent science. The solo pieces consist of an air for soprano, two for tenor, and a duet for soprano and bass. These (omitting one of the tenor airs) were sung by Miss Blanche Cole, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Whitney. At the same concert Liszt's effective adaptation of Schubert's "Die Allmacht" ("Jehovah") was given. As originally composed, this is a piece for a tenor voice, with pianoforte accompaniment; whereas in Liszt's arrangement it is scored for tenor solo, a chorus of tenors and basses, and orchestra, in which shape its performance produced a very marked impression. A sacred air of Hasse, sung by Miss Palmer; another, of Mendelssohn, by Mr. Whitney; Mr. Macfarren's overture to "St. John the Baptist" and Mendelssohn's "Athalie" overture completed the selection—a violoncello solo by Signor Piatti having been omitted, in consequence of his illness, and replaced by the second and third movements of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" symphony. Mr. Manns conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

Easter Monday was celebrated at the Royal Albert Hall by an afternoon and an evening concert, the programme of each having comprised varied performances by eminent artists.

The second concert of the British Orchestral Society's third season took place on Wednesday evening, when the selection included a symphony by Mr. Alfred Holmes, entitled "Robin Hood." The work consists of several divisions, and contains some elaborate orchestral writing, in which the romantic legendary subject and its surroundings are illustrated in characteristic style. The composer was called forward at the close of its performance. A clever scena, entitled "Saffo," was sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. It was composed expressly for the society by Mr. Randegger, and was given for the first time on this occasion. Maurer's concertante for four violins was well executed by Messrs. Carrodus, Amor, T. Watson, and Betjemann; and Mr. A. Wilford played Mendelssohn's rondo brillant in B minor, for pianoforte and orchestra; the other instrumental music having been Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture and that to Weber's "Euryanthe." Mr. Mount conducted, as usual.

Mr. Carl Rosa's short season of English opera in the provinces was opened on Easter Monday, at the Gaiety, Dublin, with "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which Miss Rose Hersee enacted the rôle of Lucia with a freshness and sweetness which won for her warm applause. "The Bohemian Girl" and "Martha" were to be the succeeding operas. The Carl Rosa Company seems to be a strong one, including two young American ladies who have been singing in Italy—Miss Louise Durand and Miss Julia Gaylord; Mr. F. C. Packer, a new tenor, also from Italy; Mr. Henry Nordborn, Mr. Celi, and Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook. After leaving Dublin the Carl Rosa Company will appear in Liverpool, Leeds, and Birmingham.

Dr. Hans von Bülow will give two recitals of pianoforte music at St. James's Hall, previous to his departure for America. The first performance will take place on Wednesday

afternoon, when his programme will be selected from the works of Chopin.

The Sacred Harmonic Society give a performance of Handel's "Israel in Egypt," at Exeter Hall, on Friday next, the 9th inst., with Madame Corani, Madame Patey, Mr. Sim-Reeves, Signor Foli, and Mr. Lewis Thomas as principal vocalists. Sir Michael Costa will conduct the performance.

The 137th anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians will take place at Willis's Rooms, next Saturday, April 10, when Earl Beauchamp will be the president of the day.

The Dean and Chapter of Worcester have issued circulars to gentlemen in the county of Worcester inviting them to co-operate in arrangements for a choral festival to be held in Worcester Cathedral in September. The object is doubtless to carry out the suggestion of the Dean for a service of song entirely of a religious character, and free to the public. The regular festival committee appointed after the last Gloucester "Festival of the Three Choirs" seem to have given up the idea of a festival under the old conditions at Worcester this year; and it is said that Hereford may perhaps take the matter up and anticipate its regular turn by one year.

At the recent Pomona Choral Festival at Manchester the Huddersfield Glee Society won the first prize of £70, and the Sheffield Choral Society the second. The Leeds Union Quartet Society won the quartet purse.

Madame Mario Pleyel, the celebrated pianist, died at Brussels on Wednesday.

CONFERENCES ON EDUCATION.

On Monday the sixth annual conference of the National Union of Elementary Teachers was opened at York. There was a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country. The president for the past year, Mr. Moore, of the British Schools, Cheltenham, in opening the proceedings, said the association was in a better position now than at any former period. Two thousand additional members had been enrolled during the past year, and they had now upwards of 8000 members, whose subscriptions for the past year had been paid. The president for the year 1875, Mr. Devonshire, of the Wesleyan Schools, Ilxton, London, delivered a long presidential address, in which he reviewed the history of elementary education during the present century, praised the Education Act of 1870, noticed with pleasure the establishment of Board Schools, and spoke of the need of compulsory attendance at schools. The various causes which militated against the spread of a good education were at length considered, and the members of the union congratulated on the influence they had been enabled to bring to bear on the formation of the new code of the present Government, which was regarded as a great improvement on those of recent years. Next day resolutions were passed approving of the general principles on which the new code recently issued was based, expressing satisfaction at the adoption by the Education Department of many suggestions made by the executive, and hoping that this connection with the Government may be continued and extended. The age clauses and the examination of half-time scholars were condemned, and it was recommended that experienced teachers should be appointed inspectors. In the evening the Duke of Devonshire presided at the conference dinner, at which the Dean of York, Archdeacon Hey, and other Church dignitaries were present. The conference concluded on Wednesday. The question of education in rural districts was considered in connection with the working of the Half-Time Acts. It was stated that the Agricultural Childrens Act was entirely a dead letter, owing to a lack of machinery for putting it into operation. The consolidation of the Factory Acts was advocated, and it was resolved that there should be no exemption from school attendance before a child was ten years of age, and no half-time exemption before fourteen, unless Standard 3 of the new code was passed, and no total exemption unless a child had passed Standard 5. Some of the speakers advocated the passing of an Act to inflict on masters penalties for the illegal employment of children. The Lord Mayor of York presided over a public meeting in the evening. Liverpool is to be the place of conference next year.

An enthusiastic conference was held, in Wolverhampton, of the Midland Counties Sunday-School Union, yesterday week. There were conferences in the morning and afternoon, and a crowded public meeting, at night, in the Exchange, presided over by Mr. Thomas Lea, late member for Kidderminster. The chairman complained that the House of Commons displayed a want of sympathy with the Sunday-school work, but said the public were grateful to Sunday-school teachers. Eleven thousand scholars from schools belonging to the Sunday-school Union, it was shown, had joined the different churches in the past year.

Upwards of 200 Sunday-school teachers met at Paradise-street Chapel, Blackburn, on the same day. Mr. Henry Lee, of Manchester, presided, and gave a report as to Sunday-school progress during the last thirty years. He claimed for Sunday schools that they had been nurseries for the advancement of religion. Mr. Cox, of London, gave an account of Sunday-school progress in the metropolis. Mr. Beads read a paper on the Mission of Sunday Schools, which was adopted, and its author thanked. A prayer meeting was held in the afternoon, and a public meeting at night. The conference was in all respects successful.

The annual conference of the Yorkshire Sunday-School Union was held at Pudsey, near Bradford. About 300 delegates were present.

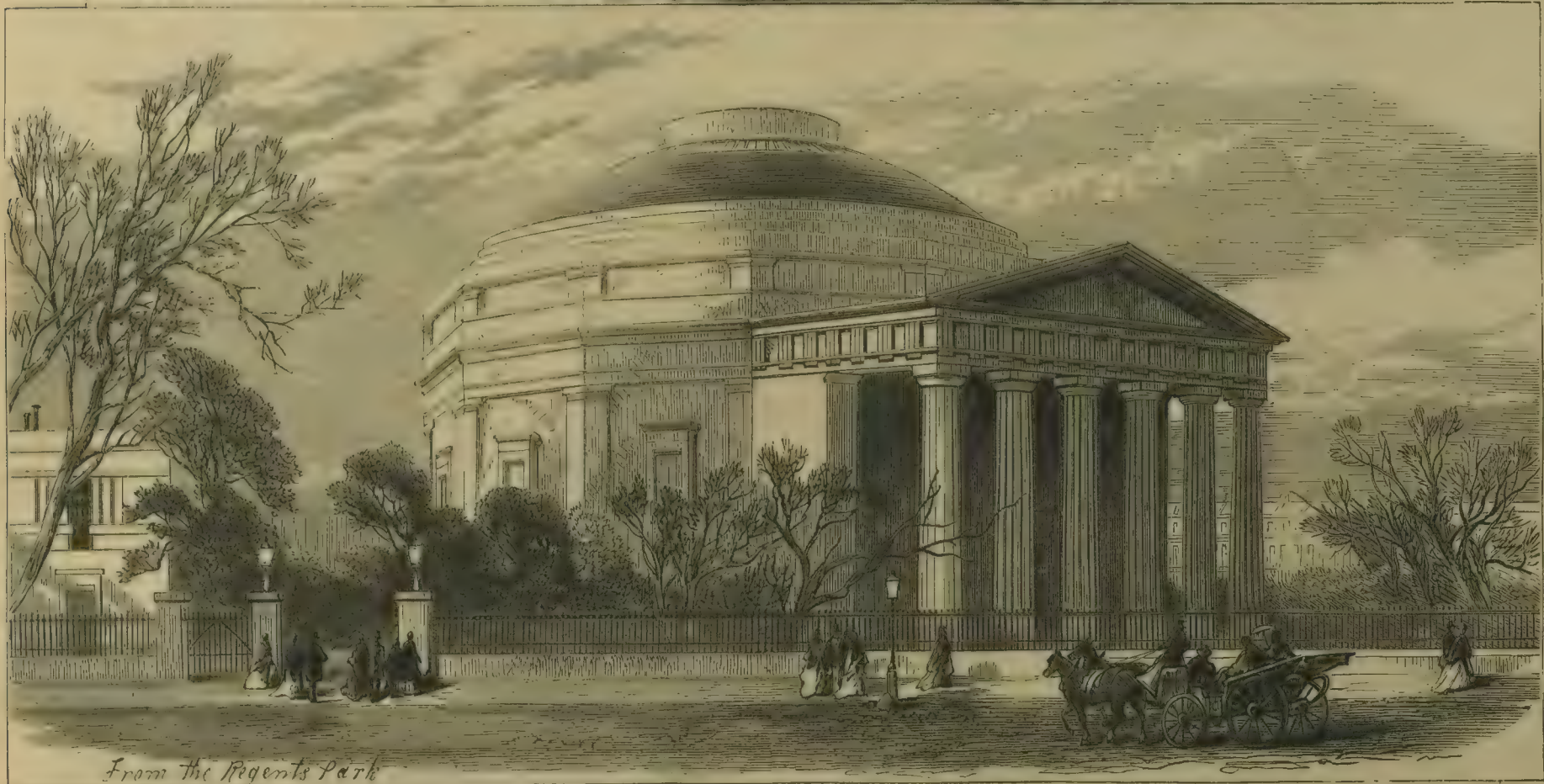
At a conference held in Sheffield on Wednesday by delegates from nearly all the towns in which Cambridge local examinations are held, it was resolved to ask the University authorities to give some academic recognition of a curriculum of study sanctioned by them, in the hope that this would materially benefit the scheme.

The Polo and United Counties' Hunt Ball took place at the Pavilion, Brighton, on Tuesday night, and was a brilliant success, as more than 600 persons were present. We hope to give a sketch of the festive scene next week.

Prince Charles of Roumania, in closing the session of the Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest, expressed satisfaction at the high credit enjoyed by Roumania in foreign money markets, and referred to the international conventions that had been concluded by his Government.

Regulations for the next meeting at Wimbledon—which will be held a week later than usual—have been issued by the council of the National Rifle Association. These show that the substitution of canvas for iron targets will be maintained, but that there will be alterations in the system of marking.

Steps are being taken at Sheffield to obtain a site for buildings in connection with the Cambridge University scheme, which the Mayor (Mark Firth, Esq.) intends to erect and present to the town, at a probable cost of £15,000. The gift will be accompanied by certain stipulations to endowments to be provided by the inhabitants.



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JACK IN OFFICE.

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"A SAD STORY."

The young girl whose tender heart is so powerfully stirred with imaginative sorrow by the reading of some fictitious tale of distress might, in our judgment, have been provided by wise parents with a more wholesome kind of entertainment. That soft sensibility to pathetic emotions which comes, like other faculties, by habitual exercise not always applied to useful and practical objects, does not seem worth cultivating for its own sake, as a mere grace of character, even in womanhood; for it has really nothing to do with the virtue of true benevolence, and is very often allied to a refined selfishness

that shuns the idea of pain or labour. To do actual good in this world, and to correct or contend with actual harm and wrong, it is most needful to harden as well as strengthen the mental fibre, and especially to avoid the dissipation of moral energies in romantic and sentimental visions of the fancy. The artist, however, whose pencil has set before us this intelligent "reading girl," must be credited with the skilful and graceful drawing of her figure and the arrangement of the accessory parts in his picture. Its subject, being so very simple and so fully expressed, does not require, indeed, any particular remark. Mr. Houston, it may be remembered, had this picture in the Royal Academy Exhibition one or two years ago.

OUR NOBLE SELVES.

The fête-day of the human race is just over—the First of April has come and gone. Its strange ceremony—the attempt to make others appear what we feel ourselves to be—is perhaps hardly celebrated with as much vigour and enjoyment as of old; but the name and fame of the day can never be forgotten—it can never be anything but a most noteworthy anniversary while we are what we are—while so immense a proportion of the human race acknowledges its folly.

That we should have to some slight extent left off making April fools of each other is perhaps only a tribute to the truth



"A SAD STORY." BY J. A. HOUSTON.

of the day's title—are we not "all fools," and is it not almost an insult to our birthday to attempt to *make* fools of each other upon it? How little would the absurdest journey in search of pigeons' milk, or strap-oil, or to-morrow's newspaper, add to the mass of follies each of us has committed? Does not everyone feel in his heart that, whatever others may think of him, he is, on the whole, the very greatest fool he ever knew—and could he not, if he chose, mention facts which would very strongly confirm his theory?

However, as we are all apt to overrate ourselves in some ways, one might suppose that in this particular way we underrated ourselves—and, indeed, it is evident that each of us cannot be the greatest fool in existence; such an equality of folly would be unnatural. Let us look upon our fellows and see whether they are really such fools as the more sensible among them think themselves—the folly of those who consider themselves wise we may safely assume.

That men and women are, collectively, notable chiefly for their unwisdom has been so often insisted on by satirists of bygone days—when satires were written in gall rather than in milk and water—and so freely admitted by their readers, that it has passed into a proverb; and our national tendency now-a-days to rush in crowds after anyone more noisy than his fellows shows that the wisdom of Englishmen, as a body, at all events, is not very rapidly on the increase. The way in which people who want to make fortunes advertise, knowing that the one thing needful is to be talked about, is the worst of compliments to their fellow-creatures; and the measure of success obtained by an impostor like Arthur Orton, and by his leonine defender, can hardly be thought creditable to the collective intellect of what we are pleased to call the foremost country of the world.

One would like to be certain how much of the interest in the American revivalists now preaching in the north of London

is due to the folly which runs after everything which is for the moment in fashion, and how much to a genuine feeling of the need of an awaking in the religion of the time. Why these men, who are apparently of no extraordinary power, should excite attention in a degree so immensely greater than that aroused by the hundreds of Dissenting ministers probably in every way their equals, it is difficult to say, unless we attribute it to the fact that they have been better advertised. The "sensational" they create is scarcely a proof of our increasing wisdom—though those who at once put them down as impostors, and their work as ridiculous, may without hesitation be ranked below their most ardent admirers. Believing what, no doubt, they honestly believe, Messrs. Moody and Sankey are quite justified in acting as they do, and they are, perhaps, not altogether responsible for the claptrap way in which the thing is done.

Collectively, there is certainly a good deal to be said against

the sense of the human race; but may we not judge them more favourably individually? If we look round, we must surely see among those we know many clever men, many of solid and steady intellects—very many whom it would be altogether unfair to call fools. That all of these men think themselves fools may, perhaps, be only a proof of their exceeding modesty; they cannot see their own strong qualities, and overrate the failings of which, perhaps, themselves alone are conscious.

Yet everyone knows more of himself than anyone else can, and it is often in proportion to our want of a knowledge of a man that we estimate his powers. Take the half-dozen men whom we know best, of whom we have seen more than the pleasant exterior they show to acquaintances: how many of them are not marred by some strong dash of unmistakable folly—strongest, perhaps, in those otherwise superior to the rest? This man is unquestionably a dullard; that one, eccentric and irritable beyond endurance; that, energetic and clever, but utterly unable to resist a pair—any pair—of moderately bright eyes; and that one, solid, steady, and sensible, seems likely to waste and impoverish his life from over-caution or want of ambition.

Perhaps the largest class set down, unhesitatingly and rightly, as fools, by all who know them, is that of men (and, we need hardly add, women) ruined by their conceit. There are numberless people of genuine power who forfeit entirely the admiration of others by showing too plainly their lofty estimate of themselves; nothing makes one more ready to write a man down an ass than his own evident conviction that he is a lion. Of those whose conceit prevents them from exerting their full powers because they think they can do everything without an effort, as we cannot speak with common patience, it will be better not to speak at all: other people have, as a rule, redeeming points—there is an endurable side to nearly everybody's character—but it is difficult to imagine any qualities which could make us forgive the celestial beings who look down serenely on a struggling world, blandly conscious how much better they could do everything than anybody else—most unmistakable of all the patron saints of the First of April.

Except, perhaps, one hopeless class—their critics: those who, seeing the faults of others, would avoid them all themselves, simply by doing nothing; the men whose charming modesty (combined with their hatred of violent exertion) prevents them from attempting great things, while they do not care for petty achievements. In talk, such men are often of all the least foolish—they appreciate hard work, devotion to art, love of their race—but they do nothing; if they could exist simply as the unofficial advisers of others, it is possible that their lives might really be useful (though often their indolence and weakness make them shun even the responsibility of advising on grave matters), but the infrequency of their actions, and their indecision, caused by habitual hesitation, when they do act, show how entirely their wisdom is that of an unimpassioned looker on, not of an energetic doer.

Yet to all of these men, probably to every man in the world, has been given a share of wisdom that outbalances the uttermost folly. Even of the most indolent, nearly all will do for others, or for some one other, what they would never attempt for themselves; the most selfish are not all selfish, the hardest not quite hard—all men have some share of the transcendent wisdom of love, which can raise the most brainless booby to deeds demanding reverence from all men. Strange, that when a man calls himself a fool for some unwonted action, it is very often the wisest deed he ever did: in showing his humanity it proves indeed his kinship to All Fools, but also to all wisdom. The worst of us is capable of some generous self-sacrifice, some wise unthoughtfulness: need it then be altogether in irony that we speak of "our noble selves"?

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated May 19, 1864, and March 8, 1870, of the Very Rev. William Weldon Champneys, Dean of Lichfield, formerly Vicar of St. Pancras and Canon of St. Paul's, who died at the Deanery, Lichfield, on Feb. 4 last, were proved on the 18th ult. by the Rev. Edward Penrose Mathew, Charles Adkin, and the Rev. Weldon Champneys (the son of the deceased), the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anne Champneys, all his furniture, household effects, and a pecuniary legacy of £500 absolutely, and the residue for life; at her death, subject to special annuities to his two unmarried daughters, he gives the residue equally among all his children.

The will, dated Nov. 9, 1862, of Sir William Sterndale Bennett, Mus. Doc., formerly of No. 50, Inverness-terrace, but late of No. 66, St. John's-wood-road, who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by James Lamborn Cock, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator leaves all his property to be equally divided between his three children, Elizabeth Down, Charles Sterndale, and James Robert.

The will, with three codicils, dated respectively June 12 and July 7, 1869, June 14, 1870, and Sept. 24, 1871, of Mr. Joseph Chamberlayne Chamberlayne, late of Mangersbury Manor House, Stow-in-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, was proved on the 5th ult. by Alfred Erasmus Dryden, Egerton Leigh, and Charles Nicholas Cole, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. Among other legacies, testator gives £5000 to Mrs. Flora Ann Ackerley Müller, and a further sum of £8000 on the death of his daughter; he appoints a certain sum of £20,000, charged upon his settled estates, to his daughter, Miss Lavinia Chamberlayne, and another sum of £10,000, also charged upon the settled estates, is to be dealt with in the same manner as he directs the residue of his property to be disposed of. The half of his late wife's fortune, which he became entitled to by the death of his daughter Blanche, and all his household furniture and effects, he gives to his said daughter absolutely, and the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves upon trust for her.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh the Macdougall-Brisbane prize and gold medal were awarded to Professor Lister, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, for his essay on "The Germ Theory of Putrefaction and the Fermentative Changes."

The council of the Social Science Association has fixed Oct. 6 to 13 as the period for holding the congress at Brighton this year. It has also authorised an exhibition of sanitary and educational appliances and apparatus to be held at the same time in connection with it.

At a special meeting of the Cambridge Town Council on Thursday week a report of the free library committee was presented, recommending the establishment of a branch reading-room and lending library in Barnwell, a densely-populated suburb of the town. The central library, which has been in operation since 1855, is a great success, and it was shown that by the grant of a penny rate, the full amount allowed by the Libraries Act, the proposed branch could be efficiently maintained. After a discussion the report was carried unanimously.

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

WILL OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

The *Univers* publishes the will of Tong-Tche, late Emperor of China. The text is as follows:—

Pekin, Jan. 13, 1875.

The Emperor Hien-Fung loaded me with benefits in designating me for the throne, notwithstanding my extreme youth. I requested the Empresses to rule as regents (behind the curtain), and from morning to evening they lived in pre-occupations and fatigue, down to the moment when they obliged me to myself assume the reins of government. I was taught the traditions and duties of the dynasty: to venerate Heaven, to imitate my ancestors, to apply myself unceasingly to the cares of the monarchy, and to love the people. I myself felt how small was my merit. I was obliged to make up for it by nightly study; and from day to day I was enabled to take a greater share in public business. After ten years the Regency ceased; nevertheless, I continued to follow the counsels of my mother; and, although my armies put down the rebellions of the Yueifei and that of the Nienfel, although in the Yunnan, the Kouei-Tcheou, the Chan-Si, and the Kan-Sou, they exterminated or suppressed the insurgents Mizo-Tzeu and Hoel-Tzeu, and pacified all those provinces, I could not take an instant of repose during the whole length of the war, so anxious was I to see my people delivered from those scourges. Whether at Court or in the provinces, my subjects have been able to see how much, in the recesses of the palace, I was preoccupied with their welfare. Every time that calamities occurred in the empire, such as inundations or drought, all the authorities used to ask me for remissions of imposts and active assistance; and there is not a province in which I did not immediately make the effects of my beneficence felt. I possessed a good constitution, but in the eleventh moon I was attacked with the smallpox, and was obliged to nurse myself; I feel a weakness coming over me, and my breath is failing. Such is the will of Heaven! The burden of command is so heavy that I can only leave it to a man of integrity. Therefore I have respectfully accepted the order of the two Empresses giving to the Emperor (Hien-Fung), my father, Tsai-Tien, son of the Prince Tcheun (seventh prince), as adopted son with the right of ascending the throne. My successor is animated with sentiments of humanity and filial respect; he is intelligent, and will accept with respect the task which I leave him. Heaven, which makes the people, owes to them an Emperor fit to govern and watch over them. My successor will show himself careful of his duties, and will seek to understand the worth of his subjects, to calm the populations, and to ensure for ever the stability of the throne which I bequeath to him. May he obey the two Empresses and take care of them, and may he render himself worthy of their maternal affection! As to the civil and military officers of the capital and the provinces, they will second the Emperor in his work of pacification by their zeal, spirit of justice, and application to their duties. If that wish is heard, I shall die in peace. My successor, following the custom established by our predecessors, will go out of mourning at the end of twenty-seven days. Respect my words, and make them known to all.

RIGHT OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

A paper has been published from the office of the *North China Herald* which contains some trustworthy particulars as to the constitution of the Chinese Imperial family and the right of succession to the throne.

The family name of the present ruling house is Aisin Gioro, which, being interpreted, means "The Golden Family," a name which they are said to have inherited from their reputed ancestors, the Nii-Chih Tartars, who ruled over Northern China during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries under the dynastic title of "Golden." This name, however, is never used, but in lieu of it the princes in the direct line of each generation adopt on a fixed system a common character as the first part of their names, and each another for the second part, all of which must, however, be compounded with the same derivative. This system serves to mark plainly the generation to which any member of the Imperial family belongs; and as it is the habit in China to marry early, and as a multiplicity of wives is sometimes accompanied by a correspondingly large family, some such system was doubtless required. The ruling dynasty succeeded to power in the year 1644, and the present is the only instance since that date in which a direct heir has been wanting. To begin at the beginning, Shun-Che was the ninth son of his father; Kang-Hi was the third son of Shun-Che; Yung-Ching was the fourth son of Kang-Hi; Kien-Lung was the fourth son of Yung-Ching; Kia-King was the fifteenth son of Kien-Lung; Tao-Kwang was the second son of Kia-King; Hien-Fung was the fourth of the nine sons who were born to the Emperor Toa-Kwang; and Tung-Chi was the only son of Hien-Fung. At the time of his accession to the throne Hien-Fung was childless, and, according to the general usage in such cases, it was decreed that Tsai-Che, a youthful member of the Imperial house, should be adopted into the family of the Emperor's deceased eldest brother, and should be nominated as heir to the throne. Subsequently, however, in the year 1856, a direct heir was born in the person of the late Emperor Tung-Chi, and Tsai-Che's claims fell into abeyance. But the good fortune which had attached to his progenitors was denied to the late Emperor. He died childless, and the throne, for the first time in the annals of the Great Pure Dynasty, has passed out of the direct line. As it is the especial attribute of a son and heir that he should keep up the ancestral worship, it is held essential that he should be, if possible, of a later generation than the deceased. In the present instance this is impossible, as there is no direct descendant of a posterior generation; the choice, therefore, lay between the first cousins of the late Emperor. In the ordinary course of things, the eldest son of the eldest surviving uncle, Prince of Tun, would probably have been chosen to succeed. But, unfortunately for this candidate, both his father and himself have been adopted into different branches of the Imperial family, and have thus become to a certain extent alienated from the direct line. This destroyed his chance. Next to him came the son of Prince Kung, but for some offence against Court etiquette both this young gentleman and his father were last September temporarily—only for a day—degraded from their rank. Thus his claim was taken to be barred. No such impediment presented itself, however, in the case of the son of the next Prince, the Prince of Chun, and in accordance, therefore, with the will of the late Emperor, Tsai-Tien—a princeling said to be not quite four years old—has ascended the "Dragon Throne" with the title of Kwang-Sii, or "An Inheritance of Glory."

The following is a list of obsolete wooden vessels ordered to be sold for the purpose of being broken up:—Neptune, 78 guns; Royal George, 72 guns; James Watt, 71 guns; St. Jean d'Acre, 54 guns; Octavia, 35 guns; Constance, 35 guns; Diadem, 35 guns; Melpomene, 28 guns; Phoebe, 28 guns; Marsden, 22 guns; Cossack, 16 guns; Lyra, 7 guns; Speedwell, 5 guns; Icarus, 3 guns. They are all screw-vessels, laid up in the steam reserve—six being at Devonport, five at Portsmouth, and three at Chatham.

THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

This large building on the east side of the park, with its back to Albany-street, is well known in London. Its architectural design is an awkward imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. It was erected in 1824 by Mr. Hornor, a land surveyor, at a cost of £23,000. A further sum of £100,000 was expended on the decorations of the interior and the purchase of works of art. It was then opened with a panorama of London, painted by Mr. Hornor, who made his sketches from an observatory erected on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, the painting covering over 46,000 square feet (more than an acre) of canvas. In 1843 the projector failed, and the building passed into the hands of trustees. In 1845 the building was considerably altered and remodelled from designs furnished by the late Mr. Bradwell, chief machinist at Covent Garden, when the Albany-street entrance was added, with conservatories and models of the Arch of Titus, and other famous edifices. At Christmas, 1848, a theatre was added, with a picturesque armoury as an ante-room. Upon the stage passed the cyclorama of Lisbon, depicting in ten scenes the great earthquake of 1755. Ill-fortune attended this as every other effort to restore the fortunes of the place, and for the last twenty years the building has been gradually falling to decay. The lease has been purchased by Mr. Bird from the Crown, and on the site a number of residences will be built. The dome is already removed.

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON LIGHT LITERATURE.

The Bishop of Manchester attended, on Monday evening, a festival in connection with the Didsbury Library and Literary Institute, held in the National Schoolroom, Hardman-street, Barlow Moor; and in the course of an address he said he should like to know in what proportion the various classes of science and literature were represented in the weekly issues of volumes to the members. If he might form a conclusion from experience gathered elsewhere he would be rather inclined to imagine that perhaps 50 per cent, or even more, of the volumes issued would be works of fiction. Of course it would be vain for him or anybody else to talk against the prevailing taste for works of light literature and fiction, but he would earnestly impress upon his hearers that there was in that class of literature an immense amount of garbage, and that it required a good deal of discrimination and a pure taste to prevent it from demoralising and corrupting the mind. Those remarks might be extended even to the works of the poets. If they had on their shelves the works of the greatest English poets, they would still have to exercise a large amount of discrimination, for even in Shakespeare there were many scenes and passages which any modest mind might wish were not there. That was the great difficulty in recommending standard works of English literature, many of which had come down to us from an age when certainly the surface of things was not so smooth and refined as at present. He had once called attention to the fact that in all the works of Charles Dickens, though most, if not all, of them dealt with what was commonly called low life—that was, with people in humble circumstances—there was not, as far as he could remember, a single expression that could give the slightest pain to a really modest mind—nothing that could suggest an impure thought to any reader. The same might be said of Sir Walter Scott's works. The taste might be spoiled by a more stimulating diet in these latter days. He believed that one might read over the whole of Sir Walter Scott's novels with not merely the greatest possible refreshment to the mind, but even with advantage to one's moral nature, for we could not always be straying in the fields of science or working out tremendous problems, but we wanted relaxation now and then. That was one reason why he felt an interest in those literary institutes that were starting up all over the country and becoming, in fact, one of its institutions.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Professor P. M. Duncan will on Tuesday next, April 6, begin a second course of four lectures on the Grandeur Phenomena of Physical Geography; Professor H. G. Seeley will, on Thursday next, begin a course of five lectures on the Fossil Forms of Flying Animals; Sir William Thomson, F.R.S., Pres. R.S.E., will, on Friday evening next, give a discourse on Tides; and Mr. George Smith will, on Saturday next, begin a course of three lectures on Assyrian History.

Great scarcity of labour is reported from the Cape of Good Hope. Workmen were much wanted for building, agricultural, and other operations, and native labourers were being imported into the colony from the Dutch settlements.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Moffat, father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. Mr. J. J. Worsaae, the eminent Danish archaeologist, now Minister of Public Instruction in Denmark; Mr. Sigurdson, President of the Icelandic Althing; and Professor Meldahl, Director of the Royal Academy of Art at Copenhagen, have also been elected.

Yacht measurement has received a lift in the proper direction at the hands of Messrs. G. L. Watson and Co., naval architects and surveyors, of Glasgow. For thirty stamps a scale made of cardboard, with directions on the back, may be now obtained, by which the tonnage of any yacht, racing or otherwise, can be ascertained. This is determined by sliding a scale in the centre of the invention, marked off in feet and inches, and representing the extreme breadth, opposite another scale representing the length for tonnage in feet and inches. When this is done the exact tonnage of the vessel will be found on another scale placed parallel to the two former ones.

Captain Arthur Donald Butter, Brigade Major in the expedition under General Stafford against the Duffla tribes on the Assam frontier, is the clever amateur artist whose drawing of two Duffla scouts appeared in our front-page Engraving last week. His name has often been mis-spelt as "Butler" and "Buller," for which we are sorry, but the fault is in somebody's indistinct writing. The old north-country family of Butter, probably one of Danish origin, belongs to Gormack, in the north-east corner of Perthshire. Its representatives were very active, as Sir Walter Scott tells us, in the troubles of the Stuart reigns and later rebellions. Captain Butter, who is a son of Dr. D. Butter, M.D., a retired Surgeon-General of the Bengal Army, was aide-de-camp to General Bouchier in the Looshaï expedition. He there had the good fortune to stop all hostilities with the Looshaï tribes by pushing in front of the skirmishers, at the imminent risk of his own life, and saving that of Dhooorpong, the Looshaï herald, whom he happily recognised and called to by name, after arresting the fire of a Goorkha, who otherwise would have shot the envoy dead, and thus prolonged the war, possibly into the sickly season. But for this exploit he is in Lieutenant Woodthorpe's excellent history called repeatedly Captain Butler. Nor was his name mentioned in the despatches; and we inadvertently called him Buller last week!

THE SESSION SO FAR.

There has been a great appearance of industry in the Legislature during the last four weeks, and efforts were made by the Prime Minister to push on business, so that a good show of measures advanced might be made by the early Easter vacation of this year. The House of Lords, though not so abnormally active as it was last year, has occupied its sittings up to seven o'clock creditably, and their Lordships have actually contrived to pass two measures and send them down to the Commons. The Lord Chancellor, on the part of the Government, led off with a good programme, law reform being his subject-matter. He sought to make the Judicature Act of 1873 complete as regarded final appellate jurisdiction; but, as it was proposed entirely to do away with the House of Lords as an appellate tribunal, an opposition was raised, with which it is said that a section of the Cabinet joined, and, *multa gemens*, Lord Cairns was obliged to withdraw his bill, and Lord Selborne, the original author of the Judicature Act, was left lamenting because it seemed as if the coming into operation of the Act was indefinitely postponed. With regard to his Land Titles and Transfer Bill the Lord Chancellor was more fortunate; for he has passed it through the Lords, and it now sleeps—perhaps never to wake—in the depository for belated bills in the Commons. The noble and learned Lord's measure for the reform of the patent law is well on its way through the Upper Chamber. Though not to such an extent as in the last Session, the ecclesiastical element has been introduced into their Lordships' House; for the Bishop of Peterborough has a Church Patronage Bill in its third stage, while Lord Lyttelton has actually contrived to pass an Increase of the Episcopate Bill, with which the Commons will have to deal—if they can.

Of Government measures in the Commons it may be said that the Artisans' Dwellings Bill is far advanced in Committee, while the Building Acts Amendment Bill has been passed, and winged its way to the Lords. Much to the annoyance of Lord Lyttelton, a rival bill to his for increasing the episcopate has been introduced by Mr. Cross, and stands for second reading, its object being to create a new see of St. Albans, and to rearrange the dioceses of London, Winchester, and Rochester. Two Consolidated Funds Bills, by which some eight millions were placed at the disposal of the Ministry, have received the Royal assent, as have the Epping Forest Bill, a bill for increasing the salaries of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, a Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, the Registry of Deeds (Ireland) Bill, and a Land Drainage Provisional Order Bill, making seven Acts that have been added to the statute-book. The East India Home Government Pensions Bill was so imperfect that it had to be withdrawn. After a prolonged and almost fierce party fight, by the resolution of the Government, the Regimental Exchanges Bill was passed, and awaits the consideration of the Lords.

Of Ministerial measures which are still inchoate there are the Dean Forest Bill, second reading; the Explosive Substances Bill, which stands for Committee; the Dover Pier and Harbour Bill for second reading; while the Friendly Societies Bill, to advance which before Easter great efforts were made, still stands for Committee on April 19. A measure for regulating International Copyright, which Mr. Bourke, who introduced it, seemed to think was a matter of course, but which received some obstruction, will, if possible, be taken in Committee on April 7 and the Marine Mutiny Bill is for the same stage! It should have been said above that the Mutiny Bill, having undergone an unusual amount of scrutiny, and opposition to some of its clauses, has got its third reading, and a Bill relating to Linen and Yarn Halls in Dublin has also reached that stage. Though often attempted, it has been found impossible to get on the second reading of Sir Charles Adderley's Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill, and it is nominally fixed for April 8. By dint of threatening the Irish members with the pains and penalties of being kept until Good Friday morning for the commencement of their Easter holiday, the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill has achieved its second reading. Two bills relating to the Public Loans Act, brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are still for second reading, and the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill is for Committee; and this completes the tale for the present.

Private members have been very fruitful of measures, and some of them have been put beyond question, some are imminent next month, while others are looming in the distance of far July. Thus, Sir John Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill is yet for second reading, and Mr. Goschen's Bankers' Act Amendment Bill has been stopped by a hostile division at that stage. Mr. Lopes's Bills of Sale Acts Amendment Bill stands for Committee; two measures assimilating the Borough Franchise and the Municipal Franchise in Ireland to those of England are for second reading; Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill, which he has had the courage to bring forward this Session, is for the same stage; a repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, an Elementary Education Compulsory Attendance Bill, by Mr. Dixon, and a Game Laws Abolition Bill, by Mr. Peter Taylor, are still only in their first stage, while a Foreign Loans Registration Bill, by Mr. Sheridan, has got its second, and a Glebe Lands, Ireland, of Mr. Mulholland, its third reading. Mr. Trevelyan's measure to assimilate the franchise in counties to that in boroughs will be somewhat mellow when it comes on for second reading on July 7. In a parenthesis, as it were, it may be said that the Hypothec (Scotland) Bill, and Sir Thomas Chambers's perennial measure for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, have met an adverse fate on their second readings; Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Permissive Liquor Bill, one for preventing the sale of liquors on Sundays in England, by Mr. C. Watson, and a like one for Ireland, are all fixed for their second stage in early June; and a bill for the Amendment of the Landlord and Tenant Act, propounded by Mr. Sharman Crauford, is for the same month. A measure to amend the Medical Act, presented by Sir John Lubbock; one regulating Municipal Elections, by Mr. Dodds; Lord Elcho, for reorganising the Municipality of London, are yet for second reading; and a measure relating to Returning Officers at Parliamentary Elections is for Committee. The only ecclesiastical measure which has yet been introduced—the Public Worship Facilities Bill, by Mr. Salt—having got through second reading, is before a Select Committee. There are many more of the little efforts of private members, but most of them are so situated that they will remain mere names on the order book, and need not be particularly mentioned. To the defeated bills stated above may be added Mr. P. J. Smyth's Convention (Ireland) Act Repeal, Mr. Cowen-Temple's measure to admit Women to Degrees in Scottish Universities, and Mr. Barclay's Wild Animals (Scotland) Bill, which, being interpreted, means a game law reform bill.

From Wrexham it is reported that Margaret Partin died recently at Marford, at the age of one hundred and five.

The cavalry regiments at Aldershot had a field-day on Thursday week, to test the new drill.

Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., formerly M.P. for Beverley, has been appointed Provincial Grand Master of the West Yorkshire Freemasons, in the room of the Marquis of Ripon.

THEATRES.

At this season of the year novelty is expected, and we naturally look for material on which we may report progress. But, unfortunately, we have nothing of a purely dramatic nature to report; nothing in advance, much in the way of retrogression.

Mr. A. Pitron's season of French plays in London began well on Easter Monday. The Opéra Comique, one of the most elegant theatres in town, was thronged. Victorien Sardou's comedy of "La Famille Benoiton" was the opening piece, and the wit with which the French dramatist holds up extravagance of toilette to scorn was relished as keenly as of old. The favourite ingénue at the Princess's last season, Mlle. Andrée Kelly, sustained the rôle of Marthe with characteristic charm and naturalness of manner, and the dresses she wore were sumptuous and elegant in the extreme—the perfection of the modiste's art, in fine. The Julie of Mlle. Baillig, a débutante on the English stage, was an equally fine performance, her grand scenes with Champrolé (M. Roger) and Julie in the fourth act being triumphs of effective acting. A trifle too broad in style to harmonise with the unexaggerated delineations of Mlle. Kelly and Mlle. Baillig was the Benoiton of M. James. On the other hand, the Formichel of M. Schaub (whose first appearance it was, as well as M. James's) was a really lifelike bit of portraiture; and the part of the voluble Formichel, junior (a living Psycho at figures), was done justice to by that useful young actor, M. Lecourt. Equally good were the Champrolé and Didier of MM. Roger and Montlouis; and the subordinate ladies of the cast found fairly adequate representatives in Mesdames Desirée, Daguy, Fabert, Desprez, and Rolla. "La Famille Benoiton" gives place to the popular Vaudeville piece of "Les Trente Millions de Gladiateur," on Monday next, when the convenience of the audience would be studied if the tiresome waits between the acts were to be curtailed. MM. Didier and Schey will be missed from the company; but, that "stars" should not be lacking, Mr. Pitron is arranging for the appearance of Mlle. Blanche Pierson and of Mlle. Croizette, whose remarkable success in "Le Sphinx" will be remembered.

We might have anticipated from the management of the Gaiety some work of a more refined order, in which a modern spirit might become manifest; we have, on the contrary, a coarse melodrama, full of ugly incidents, and repulsive in all respects. A recent example of this kind of work, by M. Ernest Blum, produced at the Ambigu Comique, and entitled "Rose Michel," has found favour with a Paris audience, and Mr. Hollingshead appears to have thought that it would be equally welcome to the English stage. Besides, the drama had been tried in the country by an actress of considerable reputation—Mrs. Mary Gladstone—who, as the representative of the heroine, had won in many places golden laurels; a fact which kindled such hopes in the conductor of the Gaiety that he thought it worth while to secure a partnership in the success of the new piece. Accordingly, we find it announced on the bill that "all the English rights in this piece have been secured, and will be maintained, by Mr. John Hollingshead and Mrs. Mary Gladstone." Its reception on the first night (Saturday) was far from being correspondent to those antecedents, and little can be said in favour of the débutante or her drama. Mrs. Gladstone, however, is a very handsome woman, with a power of sustained elocution perfectly adequate to the delivery of superior dialogue, and passages much more passionately emotional than any required to be spoken by Rose Michel. She has also much skill in the management of her voice and the selection of her action. The comparative failure of the piece is in no respect due to any on her part. Whatever success it had was, indeed, owing to the excellent acting which brought to each part a fair amount of support. Pierre Michel, by Mr. J. C. Cowper, Grandchamp, by Mr. E. F. Edgar, and Do Parlieu, by Mr. John Ryder, could not be otherwise than efficiently sustained; and another important part, filled by a new actor, Mr. Osmond Tearle, was made conspicuous by the talent of the actor. The drama is of a kind which we had thought obsolete, such as the Victoria and the Coburg once presented to rude and uncultivated audiences. In the second act there is a murder scene, evidently arranged on the plan of that in Shakespeare's "Macbeth;" but the author should have reflected that that was coloured with all the glories of the highest poetry; that it was not only terrible, but sublime. In "Rose Michel" there is no attempt at poetry, but rather an affectation of vulgarity, which is sometimes forcible, but also displeasing. In the fifth act we have another scene of horror—an innocent man threatened with the rack for the crime; the real criminal, however, is, in the upshot, punished with death, and quits the world that those who remain in it may have a better chance of being happy. The strength of these situations may, after all, force this drama into popularity; but we doubt it.

The St. James's Theatre reopened on Saturday, under the direction of Miss Litton, with the comedy of "Brighton" and the revival of the late William Brough's "Conrad and Medora," with new scenes and dresses. Miss Henrietta Hodson, as Conrad, was as piquant as she was picturesque, and Miss Litton, as Medora, was as arch and amusing as she was skilful in the realising of the comic situations, with which this burlesque drama naturally abounds. The scenery and music, by Mr. Walter Hann and Mr. Dubois, were both well designed and well selected, and conduce in a considerable degree to the success of the enterprise.

A new domestic drama has been produced at the Globe, entitled "The Guinea Stamp." Such a title, of course, reminds us of Burns's glorious lyric. The interest of the play turns, indeed, upon a Scotch marriage, and the disparity of the conditions of husband and wife—the former entitled to Parliamentary distinctions, and the latter the sister of a common carpenter, who, however, ultimately compels the husband to recognise her marital claims. Much distress follows; but, ultimately, all is happily arranged. Miss Rachel Sanger as the wife, and Mr. Brough as her brother, were both effective exponents of the author's intention.

At the Royalty a curious experiment has been tried, and with indisputable success. The new production is entitled "Trial by Jury," and forms a cantata in which the case of a breach of promise is conducted musically. The piece, which is very funny, is written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and is worthy of his ability. The performance is conducted by Mr. Sullivan, to whom we are indebted for many charming melodies, which will certainly render this clever production greatly popular.

At the Standard on Monday a new piece, by Leonard Rae and Frank Stainforth, was produced, entitled "Rank and Fame," with new scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Miss Furtado and Mr. J. Dewhurst have important parts in it. The new drama is founded on a French original, and is well calculated to be successful, having proved to be so in Paris, where, at the Ambigu Comique, it is acted under the title of "L'Officier de Fortune."

Dr. Croft will shortly retire from the post of honorary managing director at the Polytechnic, the duties (which he has discharged for nearly three years) having been for some time past, in consequence of increased professional labour, extremely arduous.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, on Thursday, rewards amounting to £240 were voted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered by them during the past month. The Boys' life-boat, stationed at Caistor, Norfolk, has done excellent service. On March 12 she proceeded to the Barber Sand, in a strong gale from the E.S.E. and a heavy sea, to the assistance of the crew of the stranded schooner Punch, of Carnarvon. The life-boat could not get to the wreck on account of the shallowness of the water on the sand; so the crew anchored her, left two or three men in charge, and waded to the vessel, a distance of more than a hundred yards, over treacherous quicksands full of holes, and with the sea occasionally up to their armpits. However, they were enabled to rescue the schooner's crew of six men and regain the life-boat in safety. Soon after they landed they saw signs of another wreck on the sands. They at once proceeded, but could find no trace of the crew of that vessel. An extra reward of £20, making £45 10s. in all, was granted to the Caistor men by the institution, to show its hearty appreciation of their services on these occasions. The same valuable life-boat was instrumental, on the 28th ult., in saving the crew of eight men from the brig Thirteen, of Sunderland, which went on the Cross Sand, and disappeared soon after the crew were rescued. Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £1740 were made on life-boat establishments. Several contributions and legacies to the society were announced. A new life-boat establishment was ordered to be formed at Balbriggan, near Dublin, where a large American ship was wrecked with lamentable loss of life a short time since. Reports were read from the inspector and two assistant inspectors of life-boats to the institution, on their recent visits to the coast.

THE HAMPSTEAD HOSPITAL.

Mr. Maurice Grant, chairman of the permanent committee of residents at Hampstead, sends to the *Times* some facts which he has ascertained with reference to the traffic in Mill-lane, Hampstead, where the three alternative sites offered to the Metropolitan Asylums Board for an hospital for contagious and infectious diseases at Hampstead are situated. The number of persons who passed through the lane on an ordinary day (Thursday, March 25), from eight a.m. to seven p.m., including those who went in and out of the few cottages in the lane, children, and persons passing in vehicles, were counted and averaged as follows:—From west to east, twelve persons per hour; from east to west, nine persons per hour. On Easter Monday, during the same hours, the traffic from west to east was fifty-five persons per hour; from east to west, thirty-three persons per hour. Mr. Grant has measured the lane, and finds it to be 1140 yards (or considerably more than half a mile) from end to end. The proposed sites are about the centre, and the number of cottages, houses, &c., within a quarter of a mile in every direction of the sites is only thirty-nine. The spot, therefore, is, he holds, as nearly "isolated" as it is possible for any place to be within the metropolitan district. On the other hand, Mr. Grant says he personally counted for ten minutes on Easter Monday the persons who passed immediately under the east wall of the present site on their way to Hampstead-heath, and the number in that short time was 590. It may be safely estimated that the total number of persons passing on that one day on one side or the other of the present site was 25,000, the total visitors from all sources to the heath probably being 40,000.

A PROJECTED AFRICAN CANAL.

The *Daily News* says:—"A bold project for the civilisation of Africa is announced, under the sanction of Captain Sir J. H. Glover, Mr. R. N. Fowler, and other well-known gentlemen. This is the formation of a canal for commercial purposes from the mouth of the River Belta on the Atlantic, in the neighbourhood of Cape Juby and Cape Bajador, opposite the Canary Islands, to the northern bend of the Niger at Timbuctoo, a distance of 740 miles. Such a highway would open up the African continent to the world, and it is believed that no formidable obstacle opposes its construction, but that the conformation of the great Desert of Sahara favours the scheme. For 630 miles of the distance there is a great hollow, supposed to be 250 feet below the level of the Atlantic, which was probably at one time covered by the sea. This low country is separated from the coast by a broken ridge of about thirty miles, through which the liver Belta runs for twenty-five miles, so that all that would be necessary in order to reach it is to deepen the channel of the river, cut through the ridge, and let the Atlantic fall into the vast arid basin. In this way a fine sheet of water would be formed, the climate would be improved, the country would become more fertile for pasturage and agriculture, and commerce would be carried into the heart of Africa. It is a fine project—second, says Sir John Glover, only to the Suez Canal; but very much remains to be done before its practicability can be considered certain. Its author, Mr. Donald Mackenzie, proposes to organise an expedition to establish a station at the mouth of the Belta in the first instance, and then to make a scientific survey of the country. If it can be shown on good independent authority that the scheme can be executed at a reasonable cost, there is no doubt that the enterprise of the country would be equal to so useful a work."

Professor Thorold Rogers presided, on Monday, at the seventh annual congress of delegates from the various co-operative societies of the kingdom, which was opened at the Co-operative Institute, Castle-street, Oxford-street. In his opening address, he dealt fully with the aims of the movement and the principles upon which it was founded. Afterwards papers were read and discussed; and in the evening a tea meeting was held, at which Mr. Thomas Hughes presided.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Orphan Asylum at Wolverhampton took place on Monday. The report, stated that the board contemplated enlarging the building at a cost of £5500, to accommodate 300 children, and the money for defraying the expense was already coming in. Miss Stripling had given £1500, in addition to £500 previously contributed as a token of the deep interest which her departed sister took in the institution. The greater part of the sum had been set aside for the intended enlargement, the new portion of the girls' side to be called the Stripling wing. Mr. W. Perry Herrick has also sent £300 towards the extension fund. Mr. Rogers, the chairman, announced that fifteen years ago they had only twenty-three children in the institution, and at that time the subscriptions amounted to £400, and the income from endowments to £80. At present they had about 170 children in the house, the annual subscriptions amounted to £1780, and the income from endowments to £1400. The managers had spent something like £12,000 in enlarging the building and furnishing it, and they had a few thousands left. Mr. Edward Pugh, of Tattenhall, had contributed £3000, and several gentlemen had promised donations of 100 gs. each.

THE EXPLORATIONS OF EPHESUS.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE SITE OF EPHESUS FROM ST. PAUL'S PRISON.



OLD PORT OF EPHESUS, FROM MOUNT CORESSUS.



THE EXPLORATIONS OF EPHEBUS: ST. PAUL'S PRISON.



CAVE OF THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.

THE RUINS OF EPHEBUS.

The recent explorations conducted by Mr. J. T. Wood on the site of the ancient Greek city of Ephesus were described by him in a series of lectures, during the month of February, at the Royal Institution. Antiquarian studies may in this case be felt to have the greater interest for many of us, because they serve to illustrate the life and writings of the Apostle Paul. These cannot be too attentively regarded and scrutinised in every point of view, as they constitute the most undeniable witness to the modern world of the faith in Jesus Christ—that is to say, within the scope of historical and literary testimonies. St. Paul and his letters to the Churches are quite as well known to us—his writings are as certainly authentic, his character, actions, and experiences as an individual are as clearly defined—as those of any person in old times. We are not better acquainted with Cicero and his speeches, or even with Shakspeare and his plays—we are not more sure of the authorship and the distinct personality—than in this case of the great Apostle to the Gentiles. It is, therefore, a matter of real and particular interest to trace his steps from place to place in that wonderfully brisk and rich, busy and lively world of Greco-Roman civilisation in the Levant and Western Asia, where Christ was first preached to mankind by enlightened Jewish believers.

Two excellent guides to this pleasing and edifying study have long been prepared for the English reader. They are "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare and Dean Howson; and another book of the same title, not less scholarly and learned, by Mr. Thomas Lewin, which has just been republished, with great additions and improvements, in a finely illustrated edition. We might refer to either work for such an ample and precise description of Ephesus as would do to accompany our Engravings upon this occasion. Both are here referred to for the purpose; but our space will admit nothing more than a very brief notice of some topographical details. A third source of information will be found in a new book, entitled "Anatolica," by the Rev. E. J. Davis, Consular Chaplain at Alexandria; and Mr. E. Falkener, the architect, some years ago produced an elaborate treatise on the plan of Ephesus.

The great peninsula of Asia Minor, or Anatolia, projecting westward from the body of the Asiatic Continent, fronts Greece, across the Ægean Sea, with a shore watered by three rivers—the Hermus, the Cayster, and the Mæander. At or near their mouths were three sea-ports and wealthy cities of the Ionian Greeks—Smyrna, Ephesus, and Miletus, distant between about forty and sixty miles from each other. Ephesus, in the valley of the Cayster, had become, in St. Paul's time, the

commercial and political metropolis of that district which was then properly called Asia. This was not the whole continent of Asia, as it is now called, nor even Asia Minor, but only its westernmost part, comprising the ancient Ionian colonies, the plain of Troy, Lydia, and Phrygia, together ruled by a Roman pro-consul. The foundation of Ephesus, indeed, is ascribed to an Attic colony, led hither by Androclus, the son of Cadmus; but it had been adjoined on that site by other towns, which bore the names, successively, of Alope, Ortygia, Morges, Smyrna Trachea, Samormion, and Prelea. This maritime city and that of Smyrna, looking out towards Europe from the Asiatic shore, at a moderate distance apart, with the promontory of Mount Tmolus like an immense nose between them, were aptly called "the two eyes of Asia." They gazed directly at the two eyes of Greece, which were Athens and Corinth. Here was the focus of the brightest and keenest intelligence, the most vivid social activity, in the heathen world of the Roman Empire. And it was here, not in a beighted corner of the earth, that the Christian religion was exhibited by St. Paul and St. John. They did not hide their divine light under a bushel.

Ephesus, where Paul abode three years, sending his words of sacred fire, in every direction, among the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans, and diverse Barbarians of that mixed genera-



CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND WRESTLING AT THE LILLIE-BRIDGE GROUNDS ON GOOD FRIDAY.

tion—Ephesus, where the aged St. John, long afterwards lingering, testified to his "little children" of the Word of Life he had "seen and touched"—was a splendid seat of worldly pomp, of gaiety and luxury; the New York and Paris of its day, more tempting even than Corinth. Its grand yearly Ionian festivals, its superb theatre, its stadium for athletic sports and games or fights, above all, its Temple of Diana, were beyond comparison. The wealth, the wit, the taste, the popular spirit of its citizens won the admiration of Europe and Asia. To them were spoken and written by the Apostles such things as we may read in the New Testament. But our present concern is with the site and few remains of their magnificent city, which is now a dismal scene of desolation.

"It stood," according to Mr. Lewin, "on the south side of a plain, about five miles long from east to west and three miles broad; the northern boundary of which was Mount Galesius, the eastern Mount Pactyas, and the southern Mount Coressus, while on the western side it was washed by the sea. The sides of the mountains were very precipitous, and shut up the plain like a stadium or racecourse. About half way along the southern side of the plain stood a little forward the circular hill of Prion, famous for its quarries of beautiful marble. Nearly opposite to Prion, but somewhat to the east, rose a little mound out of the middle of the plain, the seat of the modern village of Ayasolouk, or the 'Holy Divine,' as St. John was called, who passed his latter days at Ephesus. The Cayster entered the plain at the north-east, and flowed diagonally across it, but with many windings, to the south-west corner. As you entered the broad mouth of the river from the sea, after ascending a little distance, you came to a spacious basin stretching from the river, on the right hand, towards the south-east. This was Panormus, or All-haven, the celebrated port, the busy scene of the commerce of all nations. On the opposite side of the river, and at a short distance from it, was spread a lake called Selinus, fed by the streams which descended from Mount Galesius. There were, in strictness, two lakes, the eastern opening into the western, and the western discharging its dull waters into the sea. Ephesus itself covered Mount Prion and the plain to the north of it toward the river, with the valley separating Mount Prion from Mount Coressus, which there makes an elbow to the south; and also the low ground between the northern foot of Coressus and the port, with part of Coressus itself." We should here observe that Mr. Wood gives the name of "Coressus" to the smaller round hill, with the marble quarries in its side, which former antiquaries have taken for Prion, and which is detached by a ravine from the southern range of hill that stretches to the sea.

The matchless Temple of Diana was commenced before the Persian War, it is said, by the gifts of Croesus, King of Lydia. It was continued by the joint offerings of all the Ionian peoples, and of a continual throng of worshippers. The favours of Macedonian Kings and of Roman Emperors were bestowed, in addition to the resources of this rich mercantile city. Standing at the head of the Port Panormus, its glittering front of polished white marble gleamed "like a meteor" to the eyes of men approaching Ephesus by sea. Its foundations were sunk deep in the marshy ground, for safety from earthquakes, but the basement was supported by massive arches. The temple was 425 ft. long, from north to south, and 220 ft. broad, surrounded by 128 Ionic columns, 60 ft. high, of Parian marble, thirty-six of which were beautifully carved and coloured. There were two rows of columns at the sides, but the front and back porticoes consisted of eight rows of columns, placed four deep. Outside, at the entrance to this temple, stood a basin of porphyry, 15 ft. in diameter, for the worshippers to lave and purify themselves in. The interior was filled with sumptuous decoration. The cedar roof was upheld by pillars of green jasper, eight of which are now in the Church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. The doors were of cypress, the staircase was a single vine. Praxiteles was the sculptor of the altar, and many statues, one of gold, stood around the place; but that of the goddess Diana was a rude wooden figure, supposed to have fallen from heaven, and held in great veneration. Two famous Ephesian painters, Apelles and Parrhasius, had hung their finest pictures on the walls. Such was the celebrated structure, of which various little models, in silver, ivory, or jasper, were made by tradesmen like Demetrius (as mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles), for sale to people visiting the city. This custom reminds us, by-the-way, of what may be now seen in Papal Rome. The goddess worshipped at Ephesus was not the virgin huntress, austere graceful, whom the Greek poets conceived; but a gross Asiatic impersonation of Vital Force, of all vegetable and animal life; a monstrous female giving suck to many strange nurselings at once, from her numerous breast-paps.

The great theatre of Ephesus, in a hollow scooped out of the sloping marble side of Mount Prion, was 660 ft. in diameter, semicircular, and faced with a portico looking to the west. It had room for 25,000 spectators. Here was the tumultuous assembly, raging against Paul and his two Macedonian companions, when Alexander the coppersmith and the town clerk of Ephesus spoke on different sides of the question. Just opposite this theatre was the Agora, or Forum—we should call it the Exchange—a square market-place, with columns about its open area. The Stadium, for public displays of racing, wrestling, and pugilism, in the Greek style, and latterly of the fights between gladiators and wild beasts, preferred by the coarser Romans, was situated to the east of Mount Prion. It was oblong, like the Circus Maximus, at Rome, 685 ft. long, 200 ft. wide, having rows of seats, one tier rising above another, which on the south side were cut out of the marble hill, but on the north side were upheld by arches. St. Paul makes repeated allusion to the games here performed. If we would know more of social and domestic life at Ephesus, it may be learnt from several entertaining Greek authors; but Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" seems to give us a very likely notion of Ephesian manners. In this bustling city of trade and pleasure, twenty years after the Crucifixion and Resurrection of our Lord, dwelt the man who has taught all Europe that which the accomplished philosophy of Athens could never have found out. It was here that he earned his daily bread, as he had done at Corinth, by working as a tentmaker, with Aquila and Priscilla, while he preached in the synagogue and in the hired school-room of Tyrannus. It was here, probably, that he met and further instructed the eloquent Apollos; here he wrote his epistles to Corinth, and sent forth Timothy, Titus, and Erastus. The whole of this Ephesian passage in the Apostle's biography has an air of familiar reality, as though it belonged to our modern world.

The journey from Smyrna to Ephesus in these days is a railway trip on the Smyrna and Aidin line. The train stops at Ayasolouk (Agios Theologos), the place where St. John lived and was buried, a Turkish village which is the station for Ephesus. We refer to Mr. Davis's "Anatolica" for an interesting description of what is to be seen there. It appears that the whole plain of Ephesus has been covered, and its level gradually raised 12 ft. by the alluvial deposit of the Cayster, which long since destroyed the old port. There are the remains of a mosque, a fort, and an aqueduct at Ayasolouk, the materials of which are partly marbles taken from the ruins of Ephesus. The round hill of Prion (?), separated from Coressus

by a deep ravine, is most conspicuous. Its sides are dug out in caverns or marble quarries, one of which is the traditional "Cave of the Seven Sleepers." In the Decian persecution, says this legend, the seven Christian youths, Constantine, Dionysius, Johannes, Maximian, Serapion, Martinian, and Malchus fled into this cave for refuge. They were walled up, and remained there two centuries. But they had only "fallen asleep in the Lord;" they awoke to see the Church triumphant over all the Roman world. Dying then in an ecstasy of blissful piety, their bodies were removed, in one large stone coffin, to St. Victor's Church at Marseilles.

Our space will not permit extracts from the work of the Rev. E. J. Davis, "Anatolica," which is published by Messrs. Grant and Co., Turnmill-street. It is well furnished with maps and plans, and with heliotype, lithographic, and woodcut illustrations. Its contents extend to many other ruined cities of Asia Minor—namely, those of Caria, Phrygia, Lycia, and Pisidia. The author is an accurate scholar and judicious antiquary; his careful and minute observations are strictly recorded; and he had the advantage of meeting and conversing with Mr. Wood at Ephesus. To that gentleman, who has during twelve years devoted his constant personal labour, and a very large private expenditure of money, to the exploring task, we consider the public greatly indebted. It was in May, 1863, that Mr. Wood began his researches on the spot, braving a most unhealthy climate and every sort of discomfort. He obtained, a year or two later, the grant of £100 from the trustees of the British Museum, to examine the Odeon or lyric theatre. In February, 1866, he began his exploration of the great theatre, and sent home, in 1868, by H.M.S. *Terrible*, seventy-seven cases of the most valuable relics of sculpture and architecture for our Museum. A year and a half were employed in searching for the true site of the wonderful Temple of Diana. This was discovered, on the last day of 1869, a long distance from the place at which it had been supposed to be, farther up the plain, above half a mile eastward of Mounts Prion and Coressus, and near Ayasolouk. The site, comprising eight acres, was purchased by Mr. Wood, and one third part was cleared by him, at a cost of £4000, by April, 1872, disclosing the foundation-piers of the temple, with the "drums" or lower cylindrical blocks of its pillars, some of which are now to be seen in Great Russell-street. A grant of £6000 from her Majesty's Government enabled Mr. Wood to go on with his work, employing 300 men till a twelve-month ago. We hope money will soon be forthcoming to finish this noble task. Mr. Wood, during five years, was accompanied by his wife, whose kind care of the native work-people did much good. The four lectures he gave at the Royal Institution were reported in our Journal of Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20, and Feb. 27. They were assisted by an exhibition of large drawings, and of photographs magnified through a magic-lantern.

We are indebted to Lieutenant J. W. Gambier, R.N., late of H.M.S. *Asia*, for the sketches of Ephesus which we have engraved. That called "St. Paul's Prison" shows only the remnant of an old fort at the west extremity of Coressus, or of the mountain range overlooking the harbour.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION OF 1876.

Her Majesty's Government, having accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to take part in the International Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, have placed the British section under the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, and the Lord President of the Council has appointed Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B., executive commissioner. While the executive will do all in its power generally to assist and advise British exhibitors, it will be understood by exhibitors that, in accordance with the precedents of previous international exhibitions, they or their agents must be responsible for the packing, forwarding, unpacking, and reception of their goods, as well as for their safety during the continuance of the exhibition.

The salient points of the general regulations affecting foreign exhibitors and the special regulations governing the free importations of exhibits, as determined by the centennial commission, are, so far as at present decided, as follow:—Principal conditions: 1. The exhibition will open at Philadelphia on May 10, and close on Nov. 10, 1876. 2. Before May 1, 1875, the British executive must state whether the space allotted is sufficient or deficient, and should therefore receive the demands from proposing exhibitors before April 25, 1875. 3. Before Dec. 1, 1875, the executive must send in plans in detail showing individual allotments, with all catalogue information. 4. No charge for space. 5. No charge made for a limited quantity of steam and water power. The quantity to be arranged at time of the allotment of space, and any excess of power to be applied for at same time, and to be furnished by the centennial commission at a fixed rate. 6. Goods for exhibition to be considered as bonded, and exempt from Customs duties. 7. The usual noxious and explosive substances are prohibited. 8. Exhibitors or their agents are responsible for the packing, forwarding, receiving, and unpacking of their goods, at both the opening and the close of the exhibition. The owner, agent, or consignee must be present to receive goods. 9. Reception of exhibits will commence on Jan. 1, 1876, and no articles will be admitted after March 31, 1876. 10. The installation of heavy objects requiring special foundations or adjustment should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as progress of works will permit. 11. Space assigned and not occupied on April 1, 1876, will revert to the director-general for re-assignment. 12. All goods must, under penalties, be removed before Dec. 31, 1876. 13. The objects exhibited will be protected against piracy of inventions or designs. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and director-general. 14. The centennial commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the exhibition, but will not be liable. Facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors may favourably insure their goods. 15. Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, the organisation of international juries, awards of prizes, and sales of special articles within the buildings, and other points not touched on in these preliminary instructions.

The offices of the British section are at 5, Craig's-court, Charing-cross, S.W.

At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Dublin, the date of the annual show, which this year takes place at Londonderry, was fixed for Aug. 18 and two following days.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointments of Mr. Henry Cole and Colonel Henry Atwell Lake as Knights Commanders of the Bath, and of Mr. Theodore Martin as Companion.

J. W. Simcoe Kerr, Chief of the Tribes of the Six Nations, died at St. Catharines, Ontario, on Feb. 23. He was the third son of the late William Johnson Kerr, "Theyendenaja," who was a descendant of Sir William Johnson, Governor of the State of New York during the War of Independence, and also Chief of the Tribes for some years, by right of his wife.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Easter holidays were begun on Good Friday in earnest by the people of London; and Hampstead-heath, Blackheath, and the other suburban places of resort were largely patronised. The Crystal Palace had more than 28,000 visitors. Messrs. Sanger's equestrian and acrobatic sports at Wormwood-scrubbs drew together a large concourse of people; while the annual wrestling-matches between the natives of Cumberland and Westmorland, held this year at Lillie-bridge Grounds, Brompton, were largely attended.

While the day was given up by large numbers to recreation, the places of worship of all denominations were well attended. At the three services in St. Paul's Cathedral the preachers were the Rev. J. B. McCaul, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; the Rev. Walter Abbott; and Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple. There was an enormous congregation in the evening, when the pulpit was occupied by Dr. Vaughan. There were two services in Westminster Abbey, each of which was largely attended. In the afternoon the sermon was preached by the Dean. At St. Alban's, Holborn, the Good-Friday services were almost continuous from early morning until late in the evening; the leading celebration of the day began at noon, and was conducted by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. Immense crowds flocked to the services conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

An entertainment which a body of Good Templars had contemplated giving at the Surrey Theatre having been prohibited by the Lord Chamberlain, much disappointment was expressed, and a meeting was held, at which a resolution was passed respectfully requesting the Marquis of Hertford to promote such a change in the law as would enable recreations of that kind to take place.

The usual Good Friday gathering of Sunday-school children took place in Craven Chapel, Golden-square. About 2000 were present, accompanied by 219 teachers.

The time-honoured custom of flogging, in effigy, the false Apostle, was carried out by the crews of several vessels of Portuguese and South American nationalities at the docks. Owing to the dock regulations the stump which does duty for the body could not be publicly burnt, but it was chopped up into small fragments and handed over to the cook to be destroyed under the galley fire.

About sixty of the younger scholars of Christ's Hospital attended the services at Allhallows' Church, Lombard-street, and afterwards each received a packet of raisins, a bun, and a new penny, under the will of Peter Symonds.

At several places of worship in the metropolis, on Sunday, special sermons were preached in connection with the Easter Sunday services. The topic taken by the Dean of St. Paul's, at the Cathedral, was the Resurrection, and at Westminster Abbey Dean Stanley argued in favour of a purely spiritual interpretation of the expression "the body and blood of Christ." At his tabernacle Mr. Spurgeon delivered a sermon, and prayed for a blessing on the work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Pontifical high mass was celebrated at St. George's Cathedral and the pro-cathedral, Kensington, in the morning.

Easter Monday was generally observed as a Bank Holiday, not only in London, but throughout its most distant suburbs. There were nearly 50,000 visitors to the Crystal Palace, 12,603 to the British Museum, 23,174 to the South Kensington Museum, 5175 to the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, and 34,955 to the Zoological Society's Gardens. The numbers were smaller than on last Easter Monday—a fact which is probably due to the occurrence of the holiday so much earlier in the season. At Hampstead-heath, which was visited by many thousands of persons, mostly of the artisan class, a large number of the visitors signed papers protesting against the contemplated erection of a Hospital for Contagious Diseases at Hampstead—stands for that purpose, with pens and ink, being placed at all the entrances to the heath.

The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and others of the Corporation, went in state, on Monday, from the Mansion House to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the Spital Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ely, who in the evening was one of the guests entertained at the Mansion House. At the Mansion House the usual Easter Monday banquet was given, and upwards of 200 guests assembled.

About three thousand men took part in the metropolitan volunteer field-day, which was held on Barnes-common. The forces were divided into two bodies, an attacking and a defending party, the former under the command of Lord Ranelagh, and the latter under Lord Truro. Volunteer operations also took place at Alexandra Park and elsewhere, and there were military manoeuvres by regular troops and volunteers at Dover. The Tower Hamlets Volunteers spent a pleasant day at Ilford. The 37th Middlesex Volunteers marched last Saturday from St. Albans (to which place they marched on Good Friday) to Hertford, where they attended Divine service on Sunday, marching back to town on Monday.

Besides the gatherings of volunteers in or near London, there was an Easter meeting of artillery corps—namely, the 9th Kent, 1st Surrey, and 2nd Middlesex—at Sheerness for gun practice, and the operations were continued and brought to a close on Monday.

Several thousand persons marched in procession with banners and music to Hyde Park on Monday for the purpose of making a demonstration in favour of the Claimant. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Kenealy, Mr. Guildford Onslow, and others, and resolutions were passed expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

According to custom on Easter Tuesday, the scholars of Christ's Hospital, to the number of 654, accompanied by their matrons, nurses, and beadles, paid their accustomed visit to the Mansion House. On passing the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who were seated in the saloon, each lad received a new coin of gold or silver fresh from the Mint, according to his standing in the school. Seventeen Grecians received a guinea each, nine probationers half a guinea each, forty-one monitors half a crown, and 587 of the rank and file a new shilling—making in all £57 1s. Each boy also, before leaving, was given a couple of cross buns and a glass of sherry. After the ceremony the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs went in state to Christ's Hospital, where the second Spital sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon McCaul, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.

Sir Richard Wallace, M.P., has been elected President of the Ipswich Museum, in the room of the late Mr. Austin.

A skating-rink for Bath was opened at St. Margaret's Hall on Monday. In the evening there was a fancy-dress ball.

Arrangements have been made for the foundation of a memorial prize in honour and in the name of the late Sir Ranald Martin, C.B., to be competed for by candidates for commissions in the Army Medical Service.

Sir T. Acland, M.P., gave an address on opening an industrial exhibition at Broadlyst on Tuesday, and pointed out that such exhibitions ought to lead people to closer study, for progress in the useful arts depended in these days on the most laborious inquiries being made into the most minute matters.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

COMTE DE JARNAC.

Philippe Ferdinand Auguste de Chabot, Comte de Jarnac, Ambassador from France at the Court of St. James's, died of pleuro-pneumonia, on the 22nd ult. His Excellency was born June 2, 1818, the only son of Louis Guy Charles Guillaume, Viscomte de Chabot, Major-General in the British Army, who is still living, at the age of ninety-five, and is described in old editions of the "Annuaire de la Noblesse" as uncle "à la mode de Bretagne" of the late Duc de Rohan Chabot. The Count's mother was Lady Isabella Fitzgerald, sister of the third Duke of Leinster. After receiving his education at Harrow under Dr. Longley, the Comte adopted diplomacy as his profession, and was Chief Secretary of the French Embassy in London at the time when Louis Philippe was driven from France. Adhering loyally to the exiled King, he retired from the public service, residing at the old Llandaff estate of Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary (bequeathed to his father, the Viscomte de Chabot, by Lady Elizabeth Mathew), where, by his hospitality, social qualities, kindness of spirit, and generosity to the people, he gained unbounded popularity. Returning to active political life on the fall of the Second Empire, Count Jarnac was justly deemed, on account of his perfect knowledge of England and English habits, as well as from his capacity and sound political opinions, to be the best representative of France at her Majesty's Court. The choice, brief though the Count's tenure of office was, was amply justified by the result. In literature this eminent diplomatist gained considerable distinction. He was the author of "Rockingham" and "Cecile," popular novels in their day, and contributed several brilliant essays on English statesmen to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He married, Dec. 10, 1844, his cousin, the Hon. Geraldine Augusta Foley, daughter of Thomas, third Lord Foley, but leaves no issue. His only sister, Olivia de Chabot, is married to the Marquis Jules de Lasteyrie. Thomastown estate, which, as stated above, belongs to the Count's father, the venerable Viscomte de Chabot (resident in France since the loss of his wife), will pass at his death to Lord Dunsandle.

Although nominally private, the funeral of the late Count, on Saturday last, was attended by a large number of foreign diplomatists, members of the English aristocracy, and others. The Queen and the Prince of Wales were represented respectively by Lord Hawarden and the Marquis of Hamilton. The remains of the late Ambassador were conveyed from the Embassy to Kensal-green Cemetery, where they were interred with the burial service of the Church of England.

We have engraved, for another page, the Portrait of the Count de Jarnac, from a photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic Company three or four weeks ago.

LORD WESTBURY.

The Right Hon. Richard Augustus Bethell, second Baron Westbury, of Westbury, in the county of Wilts, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, died on the 28th ult., at Queen's-square, Bath. His Lordship was born March 11, 1830, the eldest son of the late eminent Lord Chancellor, Richard, Baron Westbury (so created in 1861), by Ellinor Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Abraham, Esq., and succeeded his father only eighteen months since. Called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1853, he was for some time Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy. He married, July 5, 1851, Mary Florence, youngest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Fownes-Luttrell, of East Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, and leaves four sons and two daughters. His eldest son and successor, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, third Lord Westbury, Lieutenant 9th Foot, is at present in India.

GENERAL SIR J. CHEAPE.

The death of General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B., Royal Engineers, occurred, on Tuesday morning, at his seat, Old Park, Niton, Isle of Wight. Sir John entered the military service of the East India Company in 1809, was Lieutenant-General in 1859, and General in 1867. He received the order of the Bath for his services in the Sikh war, and was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers in 1862.

COLONEL HONYMAN MACKAY.

Colonel Honyman Mackay died at Bath, on the 27th ult., at an advanced age. He entered the Army so far back as 1807, was in the Walcheren Expedition, and served in the Peninsula from 1811 to 1814, taking part in the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes, and receiving the war medal with five clasps. The gallant officer, who retired with the rank of Colonel in 1854, was a younger son of George Mackay, Esq., of Bighouse, in Argyleshire, who descended from the noble house of Reay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NIXON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon, commanding the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade at Aldershot, died suddenly on Wednesday morning. The deceased officer, who had seen considerable service in the field, had been ailing for some time past, but attended the orderly-room as usual on Tuesday. He served with his battalion throughout the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny.

REV. EDWARD STEWART.

Rev. Edward Stewart, M.A., formerly M.P. for Wigton, who died recently, was the eldest son of the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, by Katharine, his wife, daughter of Francis, Lord Elcho (father of the seventh Earl of Wemyss), and was grandson of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, K.T. He was born in 1808, and received his education at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford. From 1831 to 1834 he sat in Parliament for Wigton, but subsequently, entering holy orders, he became Vicar of Sparsholt in 1842, and obtained also the living of Lainston in 1850. Mr. Stewart married, Feb. 27, 1838, Louisa Anne, daughter of Charles John Herbert, Esq., of Muccruss, in the county of Kerry, and had two sons and six daughters.

MR. LLOYD.

Thomas Lloyd, Esq., C.B., late Engineer-in-Chief at the Admiralty, died on the 23rd ult., aged seventy-one. He acted for some years as Chief Engineer of the Steam Branch, and for his valuable services received the insignia of C.B. on his retirement in 1868.

At Chatham the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers who took part in the Ashantee campaign were last week presented with Ashantee medals. Major-General Erskine, the commandant of the district, addressed them, and the medals were pinned on by Colonel Home. A large number of officers and ladies witnessed the proceedings.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

ET (Bath).—Accept our best thanks for the game, and promise of further favours. B.C.N.—We shall publish shortly one or two of the best of the games played.

A.W.C.—The problem admits of a second solution by 1. Q to Q sq.

A.H.M.—The Chess Players' Chronicle may be had at the "Gazette" Office, York.

H.J.C.—Apply to Mr. W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, E.C.

V.E.W.—The problems shall be examined, but we do not augur hopefully of first attempts.

H.A.W.—We are afraid that the British Chess Association must be considered to be defunct.

PAUL PRY.—Will you kindly repeat the solution?

G.H.V.—The solution of No. 1620 was quite correct. It was by a pure oversight that we omitted to acknowledge it.

PROBLEM No. 1621.—Correct solutions received from J. Lamb, A. Ashley, Atz. H. B. R. and L. P. E. A. S. A. M. Close, Miss Jane D. Pagoda, Kingston Mark, Emilio F. G. H. V., Clive Crosskey, M. H. Moorhouse, Lotta, S. and G. Gordon, Three Blenheim Oranges, H. R. Vincent, G. F. E. Harris, J. N. C. J. K. G. D. Robey, Inagh, A. J. L. Billiter, Cant. A. H. Poole.

PROBLEM No. 1622.—Correct solutions received from Wewley, G. H. V. Paul Pry, Burecobe, T. Charlton, E. H. V. W. F. M. W. Alrey, Gordon, J. G. C. A. Laling, Bosworth, J. E. Watson, Diss, J. Ridpath, M. Rhodes, E. Ridpath, M. H. Singleton, H. Schleusner, East Marden, Lotta.

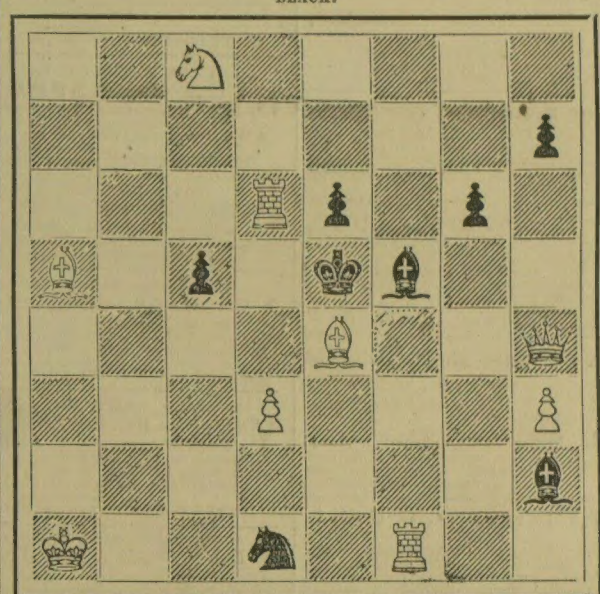
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1622.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd (ch), or * + †	2. Q takes Kt (ch)	K takes Kt, or moves
* 1.	Q takes Kt (ch)	† 1.	Q takes P (ch)
2. R takes Q (ch)	R takes R	2. Q takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Q
3. Q mates.		3. P takes Q. Mito.	

PROBLEM No. 1624.

By Mr. J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The subjoined Game was played some time ago between "Delta," one of the strongest players in Scotland, and two amateurs in consultation.

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE ("Delta").	BLACK (Messrs. B. and C.).	WHITE ("Delta").	BLACK (Messrs. B. and C.).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to R 5th (ch)	Q to K Kt 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. Q to K 5th	R to K Kt sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	20. Q to K 2nd	K to Q sq
4. B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	21. B takes P	K takes B
5. Castles	P takes Kt	22. R takes Kt	P to Q 3rd
6. Q takes P	Q to K B 3rd		
7. P to K 5th	Q takes P		
8. P to Q 3rd	B to K R 3rd		
9. B to Q 2nd	Kt to K 2nd		
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
11. Q R to K sq	Q to Q B 4th (ch)		
12. K to R sq	Kt to Q 5th		
13. R takes Kt (ch)			
14. Q to K R 5th	B to K Kt 4th		
15. B takes P (ch)			
16. Kt to Q 5th	P to K R 3rd		
17. Kt takes B P (ch)	Kt takes Q B P		
18. Q takes K B P	Kt takes R		
19. R takes Kt	Q to Q B 4th		
20. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q 3rd		
21. Kt to K 4th, and should win.			
22. Q takes R			
23. R takes R			
24. Q to K R 5th	B to K Kt 4th		
25. B takes P (ch)	K to B 2nd		
26. P to K R 4th	Q to K 4th		
27. P to Q 4th	Q to K 2nd		
28. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 3rd		
29. P to Q B 5th	P to Q 4th		
30. K to R 2nd			
31. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K 4th		
32. Q takes R	Q to K 2nd		
33. Kt takes Q P (ch)	P takes Kt		
34. R to B 7th (dis. K to B sq)			
35. R takes Q	B to Q 2nd		
36. Q to Q 6th	R to B 7th (ch)		
37. K to Kt 3rd	R takes P		
38. Q takes Q P	B to B 3rd		
39. Q to K 5th	B to Q 2nd		
40. P to Q 5th	R takes R P		
41. P to Q B 6th, and wins.			

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

EDINBURGH CHESS CLUB.—The annual tournament held in connection with this society has just been brought to a conclusion. The first prize, consisting of the Donaldson gold medal, has been won by Mr. C. Meikle with a score of seventeen games, he having lost only one; the Abercrombie silver cup has fallen to the Rev. G. M. Arthur with a score of fourteen and a half; and Mr. J. A. L. Gloag has carried off the Macfie chessmen with a score of eleven games.

CHESS IN CANADA.—An interesting match by telegraph has just been concluded between the cities of Montreal and Quebec, Canada. Four players contended on each side, and played three games severally. Each of the Montreal players scored two and lost one, thus securing the victory by a total score of eight to four.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.—The Café International Tourney has at length come to an end, with the following result:—

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.		
Mr. Mason ...	44	6	Mr. Alberoni ...	38	10
Mr. Delmar ...	40	8	Mr. Dill ...	27	13
Mr. Perrin ...	39	9			

It is to be regretted that Dr. Barnett was unable to continue to the end, he having been forced to withdraw on account of illness. A second tourney on the handicap principle has just been begun, for which forty-six of the best players in New York have entered, including our countryman, Mr. Mackenzie.

YACHTING.

METROPOLITAN CLUBS.

Saturday, May 1.—Prince of Wales Yacht Club.—Yachts of 25 tons and under, prizes £25 and £10; course from Erith to the Nore and back. Entries close at nine, at the clubhouse, April 24.

Saturday, May 8.—Royal London.—Opening cruise.

Saturday, May 15.—Royal London.—Cutter-races—1st class, 60 tons and upwards; 2nd class, 35 tons to 59 tons inclusive; 3rd class, 20 tons to 34 inclusive; other details yet to be arranged in this and succeeding matches.

Saturday, May 29.—New Thames.—Opening cruise; the Commodore to hoist his flag on board the Cutty Sark, at noon, off the clubhouse, Gravesend.

Monday, May 31.—New Thames.—Cutters—1st class, exceeding 50 tons, prize value £100, and £40 to the second vessel if three start; 2nd class, exceeding 30 and not exceeding 50 tons, prize value £60, and second of £20 if three start; 3rd class, from 10 to 30 tons, prizes £25 and £10 if three start. Courses, for 1st and 2nd class, from Gravesend round the West Oaze Buoy and back; 3rd, from Gravesend to the Nore and back. Entries to close at eight p.m. on May 24, at the London Clubhouse.

Monday, May 31.—Royal London.—Yawl-race.

Tuesday, June 1.—Royal Thames Yacht Club.—Cutters—1st class, any tonnage, exceeding 41; first prize, value £100; a second prize of £40 if four start; time allowance, 41 to 70 tons, 20 seconds per ton; 70 to 105, 15 seconds per ton; 105 to 140, 10 seconds per ton; 140 and upwards, 5 seconds per ton. 2nd class, not exceeding 41 tons; first prize, a cup value £100, presented by Mr. T. Gibson, with £30 value to second if four start; time allowance, 30 seconds per ton, but no allowance under 20 tons. Entries to close at nine p.m. on May 25, at the clubhouse. Course, Gravesend to the Mouse and back.

Monday, June 14.—Royal Thames.—Schooners and Yawls, schooners—1st class exceeding 100 tons; first prize a cup, value £105, presented by Mr. G. Field; second prize value £50, if four start. 2nd class, not exceeding 100 tons, prize value £50; second prize of £25 if four start. Time allowance—1st class, 12 seconds per ton from 100 to 150, 10 seconds to 200, and no allowance beyond; 2nd class, 15 seconds per ton up to 75, and 12 seconds per ton above. Entries to close at nine p.m. on June 17. Yawls.—1st class, exceeding 100 tons; prize value £100; 2nd class, 50 tons and not exceeding 100; prize value £40. Course, time allowance, and time for entry, the same as schooners, the distance being for both, as in the cutter-race, from Gravesend to the Mouse and back.

Tuesday, June 15, Royal London Yacht Club.—Schooners.

Wednesday, June 16, New Thames.—Schooners and Yawls. Schooner-race open to vessels of any recognised yacht club. Prize, value £100, and £40 to second if three start. Course, from the Lower Hope round the Mouse Light and back. No vessel to rate under 100 tons. Yawls, prize value, £100; a second of £40, if three start. Course, from Gravesend to the Mouse Light and back. Entries to close at eight p.m. on June 9, in London.

Friday, June 18.—Royal Thames.—Channel match, from the Nore to Dover, open to vessels of any size belonging to any recognised yacht club in the United Kingdom or the New York or Havre yacht clubs. First prize, a cup value £100, presented by Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P. (Rear Commodore); also a prize of £50 to the first vessel within time of each of the two other rigs. The first vessel is to determine the rig of the winner of the Rear Commodore's cup. Quarter of a minute time allowance. Yawls to sail as cutters, deducting a fourth of their tonnage. Vessels to carry all their boats and fittings in cruising trim to the satisfaction of the committee. A pilot, but no extra hands, allowed. Entries to close at nine p.m. on June 11.

Saturday, June 26.—New Thames.—Ocean Race, from Southend to Harwich. First prize, value £60; second, value £40; third, value £30. The vessel first arriving, of either rig, to decide the class taking the respective prizes. Entries to close at eight p.m. on June 19. Measurement in this, as in all the other races of this club, according to its new rule.

Tuesday, June 29.—Prince of Wales.—Challenge Cup, open to yachts of any recognised club, of not less than 5 tons and not exceeding 15 tons, for a prize cup, value £50, to be held for one year, and to be returned to the club to be sailed for in the subsequent year, until won twice by the same owner and yacht; the winner for the first time to be presented with a piece of plate value £10, and £10 for second prize, in conformity with the time allowance of the club. Course, Erith to the Nore and back.

Wednesday, June 30.—Royal London.—3rd-class cutters, of from 20 to 34 tons inclusive.

Saturday, July 10.—Prince of Wales.—Channel match, from Gravesend to Ramsgate; open to any recognised yacht club, without restriction as to rig or tonnage.

Thursday, July 29.—Yachts of 10 tons and under; prizes, £15 and £5. Course, from Erith to the Nore and back.

Sir Francis Gooch's 100-guinea cup, presented to the Royal Thames Yacht Club, has not yet been appropriated.

Mr. John Dillwyn Llewellyn, of Penllergare, has placed a cheque for £1000 in the hands of the borough surveyor at Swansea, for the purpose of laying out the new people's park at Knapllyd, which he has presented to the town.

Mr. Ward Hunt, Sir Massey Lopes, and Colonel Paisley arrived at Dartmouth on Monday evening, the object of their visit being to inspect a site for a new naval college for cadets to be built at Dartmouth. A spot on the top of the hill, comprising about twenty acres, overlooking the harbour and English Channel, was selected.

It is announced that the joint committee of the South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways have agreed on the terms of a "fusion of the net profits of the two undertakings." Pending application for Parliamentary sanction there will be friendly working and interchange at all points between the two systems.

Sir Charles Du Cane, late Governor of Tasmania, on returning to his residence, Draxton Lodge, Witham, on Monday, after six years' absence, met with a very enthusiastic reception. The tenants of the estate and a large number of persons on foot and horseback met him at the railway station, and welcomed him back. Headed by a band, they escorted him to his house, and presented an address.

A deputation of shipowners waited last Saturday on Sir George Elliot, M.P., at Whitby, and laid before him several grounds of complaint in regard to recently-suggested legislation. The hon. Baronet, in reply, said he strongly disapproved of the proposal to impose unlimited liability on shipowners. He thought that even the making of shipowners their own underwriters to the extent of 25 per cent would tend to extinguish the smaller owners and hand over the shipping interest to the opulent class. Sir George also considered that there should be some limit to insurance, and that no one should have an interest in the loss of a vessel. Owners of unseaworthy ships should have no remedy in respect of their loss.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of one of our little articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—see article in the "Civil Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets (in tins for abroad), labelled J. A. M. E. P. S. and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly. Works, Easton-road and Camden Town, London. New York (U.S.), Smith and Vanhook; Boston (U.S.), Otis Clapp.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with extract of Pot extracted. Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. Schweitzer and Co., 10, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SPRING.

PETER ROBINSON begs to announce the arrival of a very large collection of beautiful Novelties in Cashmere, selected from the most celebrated Manufacturers. The "Girode-Girode," a Mantle transforming itself into two distinct effects, is very pretty. The Emmeralda and several others will be found worthy of notice. Sheets of Illustrations of Mantles, Jackets, Costumes, &c., are now ready, and will be forwarded on application from Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

SPECIAL SILK NOTICE for 1875.

PETER ROBINSON has now on Sale a magnificent collection of FRENCH SILKS, splendidly assorted, including all the newest shades, specially made for this season, at prices (in consequence of the great fall during the past year of the Raw Silk) lower than has been known since 1848. The qualities specially recommended are the following:—
Poult de Sole de Lyon,
Poult de Sole de Venise,
Poult de Sole de France,
Poult de Sole de Venise,
from 21s. to 61s. the Dress.
170 Shades in each quality to select from (patterns free).
Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

ALSO, 300 PIECES OF ITALIAN and FRENCH GRISAILLE and Coloured Stripe Silks, of New Designs, specially prepared for Young Ladies' Costumes, beautifully assorted, with all the newest tints, from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d. per yard. Patterns free, from Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

NOW READY. NOVELTIES UNLIMITED FOR EARLY SPRING DRESSES.

An unusually large Collection in every Variety of Fabric. Adapted for the present and approaching season. 10s. 6d. to 42s. the Full Dress. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY IN FORTY-TWO COLOURS. DRAP DE FRANCE (CASHMERE).

This Elegant Material is all Wool, beautifully soft, and Richer in its Colourings than any previously introduced, at one uniform price, 21s. the Dress. Patterns free from
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

A NEW FABRIC FOR LADIES' DRESSES. BEGE HOMESPUN (All Wool).

In every shade of colour, suitable for the present season. Upwards of 100 pieces, all of the same quality. A Full Collection of Patterns of this very excellent Material post-free from
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON. CASHMERE MERINOES, very wide, and

fine in quality, remarkably soft and full to the touch, in richness and variety of colour never before equalled. All Shades, 10s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.

The "Leather" Make of Reversible (Registered) YOKOHAMA SILK, for Early Spring

Dresses (Registered), in White, Black, and all new Colours, 4s. 11d. wide, 3s. 6d. to 21s. the Dress. Being made expressly for, can be obtained only from
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL NEW COLOURS. VELVET - FINISHED VELVETEENS.

Beautifully soft and rich, and very wide, specially adapted for Ladies' Costumes, Polonaises, Jackets, &c. This charming fabric can be had in Black, 2s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per yard, and in 35 rich shades of colour at 3s. 9d. per yard.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

MADE TRAVELLING OR WALKING COSTUME. THE "CHAMOULI," 29s. 6d.

(Homespun). This charming and very useful Costume includes an elegant Tablier, ample Skirt, and material for Bodice, and can be had in Greys, Browns, Drabs, and all the new Heather Mixtures; made ready for wear of the new "Cambril" Homespun. Several Hundred Costumes always in stock to select from. Illustrations of the Newest Fashionable post-free on application.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

SPRING SEASON, 1875.

COMPLETE SETS OF PATTERNS sent post-free to all parts of the globe.

IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILKS .. Imperial make .. 4s. 11d. per yard.
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DANISH SILK-FINISHED TINTED ALPACAS

(as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales). pronounced by competent judges to be simply lovely. One Hundred other Choice Shades, any length cut, 1s. 11d. per yard; 28 inches wide.

HALF A GUINEA for a SILK DRESS.

Ladies who purchased my extraordinary Black and White Striped Japanese silks of last year can have a similar article this season at 10s. per yard.

ONE SHILLING PER YARD, COLOURED STRIPED JAPANESE SILKS.

I am now offering a Manufacturer's Stock of these Silks at this fabulous price, and trust every Lady who reads this advertisement will write for patterns.

ONE SHILLING PER YARD.

At this most moderate price I have made a successful contract of a Summer Checked Cloth of Norwich manufacture, the wear of which is guaranteed, and is remarkably cheap and pretty. 28 inches wide.

SATIN CASHMERE.

A perfect marvel of weaving ingenuity. The proprietors of this extraordinary material, taken two clever mechanics some months perfecting the machinery used in its manufacture. Certainly everyone who sees it must confess it is extremely beautiful, and must fully compensate for all the trouble used in its invention. Ladies who may purchase it will find its appearance does not in any way detract from its good qualities, both being equally perfect, which cannot be said of many articles of dress. 27 inches wide, 3s. 3d. per yard.

BEN TREVIE.

An extremely pretty light Fancy Tweed, most suitable for summer excursions and travelling purposes, resisting the weather as well as a waterproof Tweed, without the ugly appearance appertaining to that material. Chiefly in dark heather mixtures and grey shades. 28 inches wide. 13s. 6d. per yard.

FRENCH TWILLED BEIGES.

Most ladies are acquainted with the class of material called by the French "Beige." The Cloth I advertise under the above heading is of a different kind from the original manufacture by being twilled, and also much finer and lighter than those worn during the cold weather. A very nice range of grey shades will be found in this set of patterns. 27 inches wide. 1s. 3d. per yard.

ROWETTA CHECKS and STRIPES.

A kind of Basket Cloth. An imitation of a very expensive French fabric, most effective in appearance, and will wash and wear equally as well as the Galatee, to which they are very similar in colourings. 36 inches wide. 1s. per yard.

NEW PRINTS

always make a fresh and pretty Morning Dress, at a price beneath consideration. No lady could be under the above assurance of Patterns without at least making one selection from them. They are irresistibly pretty. 6d. per yard. 32 inches wide.

Complete Sets of Patterns forwarded to all parts of the globe same day as receipt of Order.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, BLUE SERGES, and every Material used for Ladies' Jackets, Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, at very moderate prices for ready money only.

CHARLES MEERING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111 and 112, Holborn-circus, London.

THE NEW REGISTERED DESIGN

in COSTUMES and OVERSKIRTS for 1875, marked H. S. and S., London.—To Ladies in Town or Country, ask for the NEW REGISTERED COSTUMES and OVERSKIRTS, the latest novel of the Season. All Shades. Reasonable in price. To be had of all Silkmercers and Drapers. None genuine unless stamped—H. S. and S., London.

THE JAVA CLOTH, a new, useful, and inexpensive Black Dress Material (alike on both sides) pronounced to be the best yet introduced.

21s. 6d. the FULL-GOWN PIECE. Made expressly for PETER ROBINSON, and can only be obtained at his Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 236, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street, London.

A GOOD BLACK SILK FOR £3 10s.

for 14 yards (Degove's); any length cut.

For a Sample Pattern send to PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 236 to 242, Regent-street, London.

GOOD BLACK SILK DRESSES.

GREAT FALL IN THE PRICES. A fresh and large importation from Lyons of excellent wearing qualities at 3s. 11d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 9d.; formerly sold at 1s. 6d. per yard higher. Superior Silks at 8s., and up to 10s. 3d., considerably less than formerly. The above are the cheapest and best value offered for many years. For Patterns, be sure to address as follows:—PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 236 to 242, Regent-street, London. An advantage given by taking a whole piece.

THE FASHIONABLE FRENCH CACHEMIRE

TABLIER JACKET and POLONAISE, Handsomely Beaded and Embroidered, at 2gs., 21s., and 3gs. and upwards, to the most exquisitely beautiful specimens. At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

URGENT MOURNING.

"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM," MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

MOURNING FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

is supplied Extremely Cheap by PETER ROBINSON.

Servants' Bonnets from	10s. 6d.
Cotton Dresses	4s. 11d.
Ditto, made up complete	15s. 0d.
Stuff Dresses from	10s. 6d.
Ditto, made up complete	21s. 0d.
Cloth Jackets	15s. 0d.
Shawls from	7s. 9d.

Each article being specially got up at the price. Or the Suite complete can be supplied for 21s. and up to 5gs.

UNSPOTTING CRAPE, at 4s. 6d.

Also in the widest width, at 7s. 11d., and up to the richest quality. The Patent Albert Crape, from 1s. 6d. At PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Regent-street.

Established in Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.

BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS

are invited to inspect, at CAPPER, SON, and CO.'S Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing, Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheetings, Towelling, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar requisites for personal as well as for household use. These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms. Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF GUINEAS LYONS

BLACK SILK DRESS.—Quantity, 14 yards; and more, if desired, at a proportionate price. Having just received a large importation from Lyons, and warranted by the manufacturers to be of excellent quality, Messrs. Jay invite the attention of their customers to this arrival. Costumes, of any pattern, may be ordered at the stated cost of the silk per yard, make, and additional material, being simply charged in accordance with a fixed scale of prices. Messrs. Jay beg to caution their customers against imitations of this specialty, who pretend to sell a similar article at a lower price, a thing simply impossible where material and money value are in just correspondence. JAYS'.

CONTINENTAL TASTE in MANTLES.

Messrs. JAY beg to announce to their distinguished patrons and the public the arrival of their PARIS MANTLES, and that the taste of the season is unusually neat, and only noticeable for a decade style of trimming. The shapes are, nevertheless, new, and particularly well adapted for Mourning. Mantles. JAYS'.

CONTINENTAL TASTE in MILLINERY.

Messrs. JAY have received an importation of the most elegant MILLINERY, in every class and design which the authors and patrons of French patterns have produced and accepted for the current season. JAYS'.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

NOVELTIES for LADIES' MORNING COSTUMES.

New Galatee Checks and Stripes 6s. 9d. per yard.
New Oxford Shirtings 6s. 10d. "
New Castalia Cloth 1s. 0d. "
New French Cambrics 6s. 11d. the Dress.
SPECIALITIES.—Indian Longcloth for Ladies' and Children's Wear, 6s. 3d. per dozen yards. Black Russell Cord, 3d. per yard under price—price 1s. 3d. per yard.
SELLING OFF.—Two Small Parcels of Washing Tussore. Lot 1.—Plain, price 6d. per yd. Lot 2.—Stripes, price 4d. per yd. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 38, Oxford-street, W.